CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,285—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1890.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER and Co., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd Nov
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th „
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	20th Nov.
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th October 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	21st Nov. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th November, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	Geo Read	25th Nov.
NUBIA	3,551	T. Knox	6th Dec.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers. [illegible]on and Stewardess carried. [illegible]her particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible]bay, 14th November, 1890.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

THE favourite Passenger steamer "CITY of DUBLIN," 3,267 Tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for Liverpool on or about the 6th December. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck, amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
"KIRBY HALL"	R. Phillips.	2,700.	300.	About 3rd Dec.

THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following Steamer shall sail as under :—

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, will sail for Zanzibar direct, positively on THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo will be transhipped from Zanzibar.

For Freights and passage apply to

EBJEE SHIVJEE,
Agent.
[illegible] Bazar Gate Street, 15th November, 1890.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th November.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 22nd November, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Busheer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 23rd November, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about the 20th November.

FOR MARMUGAO DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 22nd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th November, 1890. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on 12th December 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10-8 ; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Desert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price : Bottles, Rs. 33 ; Half-bottles, Rs. 18 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.

Rs. 25 per Dozen ; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage &c.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	„	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	„	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	„	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co	„	550
Bijou Cottage, full Compass	„	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	„	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	„	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	„	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

TWILL LINING!

TWILL LINING!!

THIS is the most comfortable Material for Shirts for every-day use, more especially for wear under Uniform, for Planters, Engineers, Athletic Games, Travelling, &c., &c. It is as soft as silk, as absorbent as thin flannel and is quite free from all irritating roughness. It improves with washing and does not shrink.

Samples free on application to—

THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.
AGENTS:—ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

KOCH FILS

CHAMPAGNE, 1884.

TREACHER & Co. have received a consignment of this well-known BRAND, which they are offering at the following

SPECIALLY LOW RATES.

Quarts, per dozen	Rs. 50
Pints, per dozen	Rs. 28

CELESTINE

(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS)
Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

This Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueur made ; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

Price, Rs. 4 and Rs. 6-12 per bottle.

PEACH BRANDY.

This fine Liqueur is come into great favour.

Price—Quarts, Rs. 5-8, and Pints, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO THE LADIES OF BOMBAY.

IN BUYING YOUR 'XMAS DRESSES, MILLINERY, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, etc.,

SAVE 50 PER CENT.

BY GOING TO

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.

THE LATEST CONTINENTAL NOVELTIES
NOW ON VIEW.

Specially and Personally Selected in Paris and London by our Manager, Mrs. SOUTHWELL PIPER.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THE BEST QUALITY.
—
FEATHER WEIGHT.
—
NEW SHAPES.
—
FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA COTTA,
BAY BROWN, Rs. 8-8.
NUT BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
BOYS BLACK, Rs. 5-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON ALL AMOUNTS OVER Rs. 10.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THORPE & Co., (HATTERS,) BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS { To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with thorough good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete .... Rs. 1-8.

PREPA ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

1890-91. THE COLD SEASON. 1890-91.

Fashionable Ulsters.
Inverness Capes.
Chesterfield Overcoats.
Covert Coats.
—
Scotch Cheviot Suitings.
Homespun do.
Stout Angola do.

Our new Patterns of Materials with Catalogue nd Instructions for Self-Measurement will be forwarded on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES.

CIGARS! CHEROOTS!!
CIGARETTES! TOBACCOS!!

Real Havannahs.
Manillas.
Flor de Javas.
Coromandels.
Trichinopolies.
Pondicherries.
Coconadas.
Burmahs.

Egyptian Cigarettes.
"Golden Block" Mixture.
"1888" Mixture.
"Rifle" Mixture.
"Golden Bird's Eye."
"Golden Fleece."
Virginia Honey Dew.
Latakia.

For PURITY of TOBACCO and General EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY, the above select brands are not to be surpassed anywhere.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand). BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.
Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water Potash Water Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water Lemonade Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water Seltzer Water Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249,½ High Holborn London, Eng.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
NEW PROGRAMME.

NEW ARTISTES, NEW DRESSES.
NEW FEATURES, NEW ACTS.
NEW FEMALE AND MALE RIDERS.
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, AND JUGGLERS.
DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT SMALL COST.

SATURDAY, 22ND,
LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Children under 12 half price to 1st Class only.

SPECIAL MISSION.

REV. W. HASLAM,
MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
NOVEMBER 23RD TO 30TH.
OPENING SERVICE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 6 P.M.

REV. W. HASLAM.
MISSION MEETINGS THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, 5-30 p.m..........Money School, Esplanade.
THURSDAY, 5-30 p.m..........Y. M. C. A. Rooms.
FRIDAY, 8-30 p.m..........Money School, Esplanade.

MRS. HASLAM.
MEETING FOR WOMEN.
Friday, 5 p.m.—Zenana Mission House, Girgaum.

MACIVER LINE.
FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS TO PLYMOUTH.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Capt. Billinge, sailing last week of December.

The above steamer carries both Doctor and Stewardess. Cabins amidship, and fitted throughout with Electric Light. Special attention is paid to the table. Voyage to Plymouth occupies from 26 to 28 days. Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 19th November, 1890.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Wells' Rough on Rats..............As. 6 and	0	10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills..............	0	12
Wells' Rough on Worms..............	0	12
Wells' Rough on Itch..............	1	8
Wells' Rough on Piles..............	1	8
Wells' Health Renewer	3	0
Wells' Buchu Paiba..............	3	0
Wells' Hair Balsam..............Rs. 1-8 and	3	0
Wells' Leaurelle Oil..............	6	
Wells' Brain Pills..............	6	
Wells' Hair Balsam..............Re. 1-8 and	3	0

Agents :—

[illegible]
MARKET, NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).
TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES,
TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.

The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Refined Petroleum or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1891, estimated at 12,000 cases.

Tenders (which must be on the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned) to be sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P M (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which, on the Contractor's part, will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th November, 1890.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund..............$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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H. R. TUFNELL, Captain,
2 Gloster Regiment,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Colaba, November 17th, 1890.

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ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be to Mr. Samual Mahajan, the Administrator to the above estate, at No. 372, Delisle Road, Parell, without the Fort, within one month from this day, after which the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets according to the direction in the Will having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE AND NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 50,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly to Debenture-holders and having a currency of 50 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon on the 16th of December, 1890. The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 16th January, 1891. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement dated 4th November 1890.

P. RAMASAWMY CHETTYAR,
Vice-President.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 5th November, 1890.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 11th November, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33, aforesaid ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE, and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KALLABHOY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan, Inhabitant of Cutch, by his duly constituted Attorney CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, residing in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay..........................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Orders made in the above suit and bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven and the twenty fourth day of April, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee and Noorbai, widow of Ally Miya Chand, daughters and Administratrixes of the estate and effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy and Datoobhoy Ebrahim, the mortgagee of the share and interest of the Plaintiff Karim Mahomed Jamal, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43, 47A and 47B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the south by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the east partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Allan, and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Baloo Miya Coor, and on or towards the west by the said Butcher Street otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Defendants Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now partly in the occupation of the Plaintiff Karim Mahomed Jamal or his tenants, and partly in the occupation of his said mortgagee, Datoobhoy Ebrahim and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attornies for the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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Manilla Cigar No. 1..............per 100	6	0	Manilla Cigar, No. 3.........per 100	4	0
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"THE BEST"
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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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1891.

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IN
VARIOUS SIZES.

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BOMBAY.
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BY APPOINTMENT TO
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INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.
DIAMOND JEWELLERY OF

Artistic Design and superior finish, consisting of Diamond Tiaras of Brilliant Stars in all sizes; Diamond spray Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, &c.. &c. Prices on application.

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SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

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SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors Bridport, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon. Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL........... £ 588,075
REST .... „ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months..................5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months......4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper [illegible] stocks, received for cus[illegible] charge, if remitted home thr[illegible] Bank.

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Acting Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	935
Bank of Bengal	40,400	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	48,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,380	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£18	–	do.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	212½ 160
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros.	6,825	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33¾	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	165
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26¼	295
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	360
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,775
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	–	–	–	16

PRESS COMPANIES,

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	815
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	520
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	355xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	180				
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	1,060
French	515	8,500	8,500	150	1,100xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300 450	500 450	all 500	20 30	510xd 450
Hengel Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	405
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	92
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	360xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,175
Sind	400	12,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	–	,000		Rs. 80	655

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	71
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	922½
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	520
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	585
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	750
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	865xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	525xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	745xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	310
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,140
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,570xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	615
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,005xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,305
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	380
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	260xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	362½
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	330
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	660
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-12
China Leaf	" 21-10
Pekin Bar Gold, New	" 20-10 nom.
Do. Old	" 20-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 21-6
English Sovereigns	" 13-0
Do. Dragons	" 13-5-0
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 108-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	" 108-11
Sycee Silver	" 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hingolee Press Co., 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
M. M. Mody and Co., 4 p.m.
Lecture on Socialism, at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Mr. W. A. Chambers, 6 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.
Mission Service, Rev. W. Haslam, Money School Esplanade.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; Loodiana (s), Calcutta; Henzada (s), London; Byculla (s), Rangoon; and Venetia (s), Hongkong.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henzada and the s. s. Dunkeld entered, and the s. s. Mobile left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s s Sutlej, will be closed, at the General Post Office, to-morrow, the 20th inst., at 1 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 18th November, 1890, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 28, viz., 1s. 5¼d. per rupee.

THE ROBBERY IN BAZAAR GATE STREET.—The name of the man accused of breaking into a house, in Bazaar Gate Street, is Eduljee Dadabhoy, and not Byramjee Bezonjee, as stated in our report yesterday.

THEFT OF A BASKET OF FRUIT.—Runchore Urji, the gardener, who stole a basket of pomeloes from the garden of a Bania, at Mahaluxmee, last Saturday, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Hamilton to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, on the body of Sutuwa Mahdu, aged 35 years. The man was for some time employed as a labourer, in the Prince's Dock, where he was known to be in an unsound state of mind. A verdict of suicide was returned.

DEATH FROM EPILEPSY.—Ebrahim Oosman, a Sidi, aged 20 years, died yesterday, in the hospital of the Common Jail, where he was serving out a term of three months' imprisonment. It appears that the deceased was subject to epileptic fits. The verdict was in accordance with the evidence.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.—We are requested to correct the statement that the Apostolic Delegate will proceed to Goa in company with Father Dalhoff, the Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay. It is not settled whether Monsignor Ajuti goes direct to Goa or *via* Bombay, and nothing is known as to Father Dalhoff accompanying him.

REPORTED THEFTS.—A Borah, named Kadir Bux Peerbhoy, reports that his room, on the fourth floor of a chawl, in Falkland Road, was broken into on Monday night, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,261 were stolen. A neighbour, named Narayen, was arrested on suspicion, and was placed by Superintendent Grennan before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court. He was remanded to jail pending police enquiry.

THE BOMBAY FABIAN SOCIETY.—In the lecture to be delivered to-night, at the Framji Cowasji Hall, we hear that it is the intention of the Fabian Society, to lay before the Bombay public a legislative proposal for the curtailment of the enormous interest, sometimes extorted by the Marwaris. It will also be proposed that a committee of Natives and Europeans be formed in order to carry on the agitation against the money-lender. Already several gentlemen have signified their intention of supporting this agitation.

AN INDISCREET PROSECUTION.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Husain was charged for not taking out license for the sale of kerosine oil. Accused pleaded that he could barely sell a pice worth per day, and was unable to pay a license fee of Rs. 10. His Worship remarked upon the unreasonableness of such prosecutions. He thought the Commissioner of the Municipality would take a lenient view of these cases if the Inspector took the trouble to represent them in the first instance to that officer, instead of harassing a Magistrate and forcing his hands as it were to an abuse of his powers.

A NOTED HOUSE-BREAKER.—Inspector Greyhurst yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged Suleiman Abji Mahmud, with having in his possession a spiked instrument used for house-breaking, when he was arrested in Bhendi Bazar, at 11 o'clock, on the Dewali night.—The same night the house of a man named Hurri Luxmon was broken into on the Grant Road. Accused's plea was that he was drunk, and could not tell how the implement came into his vest pocket. He admitted having done penal servitude for seven years, and he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNFAIR CANCELMENT OF LICENSE.—Superintendent Crummy yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged a victoria driver, named Guffoor Ismail, before Mr. Hamilton, with persisting in plying his gharry for hire without a license. The Superintendent explained that the man's license was cancelled this year by the Deputy Commissioner for certain immoral conduct. His Worship observed that according to the ruling on the subject unfitness to drive with safety, or the fact of a man being a well-known thief, &c., would be enough to cancel his licence, but he scarcely thought the Deputy Commissioner without reference to a Magistrate could thus cancel a licence. The accused was accordingly acquitted.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The above society resumed rehearsal on Monday evening. There was a good attendance, and the choruses were well balanced. We are informed that selections from "The Messiah" will be given at the next concert in December. There will be a few rehearsals only, and it is hoped that the members will doubtless devote their evenings, as formerly, to the study of their different parts, which will result in giving us again an enjoyable musical evening. We believe the "Creation" will be taken up immediately after the performance of "The Messiah," thus giving the members an excellent opportunity for practising oratorio music, which they are undoubtedly capable of rendering.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Bapoo Mahdoo, an old offender, was charged before Mr. Richardson, by Inspector Butterfield, with the theft of seven gunny bags. At about half-past three on Sunday morning the prisoner walked into the verandah of a building in Mandvie, and appropriated the property. On his way through the streets he was arrested by a sepoy, and from enquiry the police were successful in finding the shop from whence they had been missed. His Worship, after recording evidence, committed the prisoner to the ensuing Sessions, since he was a well-known character with six previous convictions against him for terms of imprisonment, ranging from one month to two years.

DEATH OF DESAI BARJORJI PALONJI OF NOWSAREE.—The town of Nowsaree has lost one of its esteemed inhabitants last Thursday, at the age of 77, who was prominently known there, for his varied and important services. He was a great Persian scholar, and had composed many odes and verses in the Persian language. It was only last year that he published his interesting Persian history of the Achœmenian period, and nine years before that he made his first appearance as an author of an equally interesting and important work entitled, the History of Sassanides, both of these works were compiled with the assistance of his son, Mr. Palanji Desai, of the *Rast Goftar*. The late Mr. Barjorji was one of the pioneers of education in Nowsaree, and was associated with the Sir C. J. N. J. Madresa ever since the establishment of that High School by the late Mr. C. N. Camaji, in 1856. For the last ten years he was secretary to that institution, and for his long services the Bombay committee of the school thought it proper to place his portrait in the hall of the school side by side with that of Mr. Camaji. The committee also established a yearly prize in honour of the deceased from the school fund. Mr. Desai was connected with many other public institutions, such as the Library (as president), the Parsee General Fund (as president and treasurer), &c. He was a great lover of education, and it may be noted here that, although he was one of the managing committee of the above school in order to encourage others he used to attend the first class at the age of 42. The deceased was a zemindar, and was every where respected for his integrity of purpose and high intelligence. The whole Anjuman of Naosaree had great trust in him and hence the deceased was solely entrusted with the loans of the fund, and managed them for a period of about 20 years.

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF DEULGAONRAJA.—Deulgaon is the largest and an ancient town, in the district of Buldana. It is about fifty miles from Buldana and equally distant from Lonar and Aurangabad, and fifteen miles from Jalna. The fair that is held at this place is one of the largest in India. The management of the Sanathan is in charge of a noble Maratha family, named Jadhowa, which has the honor of claiming relation with the historically known family of Bhonsle to which the heroic Shivaji belonged. It is said that Shivaji spent much of his early life at Sindkhed, six miles from Deulgaon. People from different parts of India assemble for this fair in large numbers, which generally amounts to more than a lakh, and this year it exceeded the usual number by about sixty or seventy thousand. This fair has got all the inviting elements to make it sacred and attractive—superstition for the religious, trade for merchants, and general amusement for all others. This year there was more attraction in the fair on account of a cattle show and races, the credit of which is solely due to our esteemed Assistant Commissioner Kumar Shri Harbhamji, who took a deep and active interest in the affair, and made it as interesting and instructive as possible. The cattle show and races were a decided success; prizes amounting to Rs. 500 were distributed, according to merits, by the Kumar for our popular Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Szczepanski who on account of want of time delegated the distribution to the Kumar. The fair being larger than usual the police arrangement was all that could be expected under the able supervision of Mr. Vikaji, the District Superintendent of Police. All the merchants, especially Marwaris, make handsome donations to the Balaji, the receipts of which usually exceed Rs. 50,000, on which charity has a large claim. The annual income would have made the Sansthan one of the richest religious institutions in India had it been so fortunate as to be in custody of one competent man.

HOMELESS LEPERS' RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions, paid into the Bank of Bombay, are acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bavanagar	5,000	0	0
Mr. Sewlal Motilal	500	0	0
Mr. R. Gilbert	100	0	0
Mr. Maddon Bhimji	100	0	0
Mr. Gulraj Jagannath	100	0	0
A Zoroastrian Lady through the Proprietors of "Jam-e-Jamshed"	10	0	0
Total...Rs.	5,810	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged. Rs.	62,340	3	0
Grand Total...Rs.	68,150	3	

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISSONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th November, 1890.

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (26th list):—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr Gulraj Jagannath	100	0	0
A Zoroastrian Lady through the Proprietors of "*Jam-e-Jamshed*"	10	0	0
Total Rs.	110	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	69,557	9	0
Grand Total Rs.	69,557	9	0

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISSONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th November, 1890.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

BAPTY BROTHERS VS. PALLONJEE SORABJEE.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 4,095-1-0, being the balance due for goods supplied by them to the defendant. The total amount due to plaintiffs was Rs. 6,770-1-0, but the defendant had paid Rs. 2,675 on account of the debt, leaving the balance in question. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear, and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE ALLANA VS. HAJEE ABDOOL WALLAD OOSMAN AND ANOTHER.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 19,500, the balance due on five promissory notes. Mr. R. D. Sethna, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The second defendant, who appeared in person and held a power of attorney from the first defendant, his brother, admitted the debt and consented to a decree being passed in favour of the plaintiff. His lordship gave a decree for Rs. 19,500 accordingly, with interest, but without costs as arranged between the parties.

HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY VS. M. D. D'SYLVA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to eject the defendant and his sub-lessees from the plaintiff's premises at Pydhonee, occupied by them, and to recover Rs. 500 as damages from the first defendant, for arrears of rent for July and August last. The defendant, who appeared in person, and who carried on the business of chemists and druggists as Foster Brothers admitted having received a notice to quit the premises. His Lordship eventually gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 500, with interest and costs. Possession of the premises had been given up by the defendant and his sub-lessees.

MAKANLAL CHETRAM AND ANOTHER VS. BALKISSONDAS ANANTRAM.

Mr. Chitty who, under the instructions of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinsha, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,500 due by the defendant on account of a hoondee, drawn by him which, however, was dishonoured on presentation at the due date. The claim was proved, and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,500, with interest and costs.

RAO BAHADUR BHUGWANDAS BHUGLE VS. RAMDAS JAIDARAM.

Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinsha, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, from whom a sum of Rs. 2,579-15-0 was due for piece-goods supplied to him by the plaintiff. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,579-15-0 with interest and costs.

GORDHUNDAS SUNDERDAS MORARJEE VS. LILLADHUR SHAMJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhur, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no defence but the defendant Lilladhur Shamjee was called as a witness for the plaintiff and admitted the claim. He and others were the proprietors of a mill, called the Jadowjee Raghowjee Mill, which was afterwards converted into a joint stock company. Before that event, Bai Amba, who had assigned her claim to the present plaintiff, advanced a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purposes of the mill. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,860-13-4, with further interest and costs.

MOTEE DEWA AND OTHERS VS. SAYAJEE NAGOOJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Dixit, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim as due upon his late father's firm. The second defendant, Ellapa Ballaram, did not appear. The plaintiffs, a Marwaree's firm, had lent monies to the defendants at seventeen annas per cent. per mensem, and the amount due to plaintiffs up to 30th September last was Rs. 2,235. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,235, with interest and costs.

WOMEN students have been distinguishing themselves at the Royal University, Ireland. A Dublin Correspondent sends an account of the ceremony of conferring degrees, Dr. Ball, the Lord Chancellor, presiding, and from this it appears that the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on nine ladies. Miss Frances Helena Gray received the degree of LL.D. Miss Maud Joynt obtained the degree of M.A. with first-class honours in modern literature. In modern literature the first-class scholarship was awarded to Miss Agnes Chapman, Victoria College, Belfast; and the second to Miss Mabel Joynt, Alexandra College, Dublin; the studentship of 100*l*. a year for three years in experimental science was also awarded to a lady, Miss Mary Robertson, M.A. For all these prizes the lady students competed with the men on equal terms, and on the same papers.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (5th November), with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Loodianna, 2,147 tons, Captain B Hugell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast port with a general cargo, Mr Gibson as cabin and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain, James Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London (11th October), via Karachi with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Brown, Mr and Mrs. Cunning, Mr. Drew, Mr H Kennedy, Mrs Ebrahim and two friends, Mr F Currimbhoy, Major W H Lyster, Mr E McLean, and 799 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr W R Show, Mr E M J Burn, Mr V Kurramchund, Mr Dhuram Jeshraj, Mr C Simon, and 68 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain T F Creery, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lord Collin Campbell, Major Byley, and four deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kt Errant	2240	Mathew	A	K Nixon & Co.
" Nyanza	1428	Simons	L	Ebji Shewji.
" Emir	2620	Robinson	M	K Nixon & Co.
" Loch Maree	1728	Lee	N	W&A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.—Steamers Kavari, and Neera.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Arcadia	3174	Andrews	1	P & O Co
" Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham &Co
" Sutlej	2103	Worcester	5	P and O S N Co.
" Thibet	1665	Brown	6	P and O S N Co.
" Poseidon	2510	Lemisich	8	A H L S N Co
" Arabia	674	Gimblett	9	B I S N Co
" Glasgow	800	Nacoda	15	H H Sultan of Zanzibar.

HARBOUR WALL.—Steamer Karagola.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Nov 15.
	Loodiana (s)	Hugell	Calcutta, Oct 25.
	Henzada (s)	Avern	London, Oct 11.
	Byculla (s)	Mitchell	Rangoon, Nov 5.
	Venetia (s)	Creery	Hongkong, Oct 31.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej, for China, &c.
" Lady Gordon, for Colombo and Galle.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
13	Niemen s	Cayten	Colombo, Nov. 7.
	Kasara s	Pearson	Chittagong, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

November 13.—Steamer Patna, ships Kisna, Terpsichore, and Holkar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
14	Clan Macintosh s..	Calcutta.
	Culna s	Bombay.
	Khedive s	London.
	Clan Grant s	London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
14	Khedive s	Calcutta.
	Culna s	Calcutta.
	Sirsa s	Pondicherry.
	Clan Macintosh s..	London.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
October.					
26	Dalhally'	Wilson	Cardiff		....
31	Tigris	Hudson	Cardiff	5	Bussorah
November.					
1	Mariner H. M's	Arbuthnot	Somali coast.		....
	Norna	Greig	Cardiff	9	Kurrachee
3	Tamora (Im. Yatch)	Yaeoubovsky	Suez	4	Colombo
	Manitoba	Bruckland	Bussorah		London
	Khedive	Moule	London	3	Calcutta
4	Arcadia	Andrews	London	4	Bombay
	Rome	Adamson	London		Sydney
	Kentigern	Fraser	Calcutta		Dundee
	Princess Maria	Hubert	Amsterdam		Batavia
5	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	6	Hodeida
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	10	Hodeida
6	Tenasserim I. G.	Falle	Somali coast.		....
	Tuna	Lovell	Somali coast.	8	Somali coast.
	Victoria	Barratt	Sydney		London
	Assam	Webber	Bombay		....
	Carpentier	Metz	Amsterdam	7	Batavia
7	Van Reibeeck	Haan	Amsterdam		Batavia
	Imperatrix	Egger	Bombay		Trieste
	Bengal	Daniel	Calcutta		Marseilles
8	Jumna	Smith	Brisbane	8	London
	Hohenstaffen	Schmolder	Sydney		Bremen
	Sachsen	Goessel	Bremen	9	China
	Ava	Chabaud	Zanzibar		Marseills
9	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Windsor	Raeburn	Bussorah		London
	Paliuure (It. Gun boat)	Michele	Mussowa	11	Mussowa
	Chiltern	Starkey	Sea		
	Martaban	Ritson	Rangoon	9	PortSaid F O
10	Iraouwaddy	Flandin	China	11	Marseilles
11	Ghazee	Scotland	Liverpool		China

Aden, 11th Nov., 1890.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Emir s,—1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri: 38 bales wool, C Ludha; 20 bales wool, B Fakeerchund; 300 bales wool, G Tulseedas; 50 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 579 bales cotton fly, Madow Bhimjee; 1,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 75 bales wool and 10 bales gunny rags, D Merwanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—137 cwts gum, Sewjee Ramjee; 27 cwt gum, Samjee Nurpal; 125 cwts gum, and 8 cases cardamumseed, C Chaterbhoy; 36 cwts fishmaws, S Mooloobhoy and Co; 24 cwts fishmaws, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 135 cwts olibanum, E Visram; 191 cwts deer horns, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales skin, R Dhunjee; 1,999 cwts linseed, K Luckindass and Co: 2,000 cwts wheat, H Dossa; 30 cases blacktea, M Nuthoo; 109 cwts gum, A Hassum; 39 bales skin, Volkart Brothers; 12 cwts fishmaws, A Joosub: 12 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Loch Maree s—2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, A Vinayek Chhatre and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—3,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co'

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—26 pipes cocoanut, oil, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts gingillyseed, 999 cwts castorseed, 999 cwts linseeds, and 999 cwts nigerseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Arcadia s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Poseidon s—95 bales twist, D Nowrojee; 23 bales twist E Noodin and Co; 55 bales twist, N I Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Sutlej s—235 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 100 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 80 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej s—250 bales twist, S Abraham; 400 bales, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, N I Sassoon; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 120 bales twist, E I Abraham; 75 bales twist, E Noordin and Co: 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 396 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 40 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Abraham; 700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 cases Cambay stone E Noodin ahd Co; 5 bales twist, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Poseidon s—5 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Poseidon s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

"HE that works easly work successfully." It's very easy to clean house with SAPOHIO. It is a solid cake of ScouringSoap. Try it in your next house-cleaning and see. Agents—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11 Hornby Row, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Lyster, Major, 14th Bo Infty, on leave, from Bhuj.
Crazier, Captain, Bengal, A P D, en route, to England, from Peshawar.
Urquhart, Captain, Ms, R A, on duty from Aurungabad.
Walker, Lieut, Bo, R A, on privilege leave, from Neemuch.
Walters, Captain Bengal, R A, on duty, from Jhansi.
Reilly, Major, Bo Staff, on leave, Colombo.
Burn, Lieut, Bengal, R E, en route to Quetta, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 18.

Webster, Lieut, Bengal, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Benares.

NOVEMBER 19.

Swinton, Captain, Bengal, from leave, to Peshwar.
Reilly, Major, Bo Staff, from from leave, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 19th November, 1890.

1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.

2. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who cannot draw their arms and accoutrements in person, will obtain them by sending a servant (with a Written Order) authorized to sign the usual certificate.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be parade on the Kennedy Sea Face at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 20th instant. Uniform all arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 19th November 1890.

1. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday, the 21st instant. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

MORNING DRILLS.

To-day, 19th and Friday, 21st inst. 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

EVENING DRILL.

Thursday, 20th, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill at Head-Qrs.

3. On Saturday next, the 22nd instant, the Battery will proceed to Coorla by rail for class firing. Tickets will be issued by the Drill Instructor at the Victoria Terminus from 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Refreshments will be provided at Coorla. After the conclusion of the class firing the Battery will march back to the Tram Terminus at Parel. Dress.—Drill Order with arms.

4. Leave of absence for two months from this date has been granted to Gunner W. Mulcahy.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 15th instant and posted to No. 3 Sub-division:—No. 182 Gr. C. Jeffries.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(The *Gazette of India*, November 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of the Rev E S Beatty, of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Col E Mockler, Bombay General List, Infantry, Political Agent, is on return from furlough, posted as Political Agent at Muscat.

Mr C S Bayley, Bengal Civil Service. is on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Political Agent is posted as 1st Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Captain I MacTwer, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted privilege leave for three months.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R A Gamble is appointed Assistant Comptroller-General, Mr R N Ray, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller-General.

Mr H S Groves, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr A Kensington, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr. R A Gamble, Assistant Comptroller-General, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Lahore, Thursday, November 13.

On being relieved of the duties of Divisional Judge of Mooltan, Mr W O Clark is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan.

The Reverend W B Handford, Junior Chaplain. is posted to Umballa.

Mr J. F. Connolly, who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the Province of the Punjab, appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade and posted to Delhi.

The services of Surgeon-Major W Coates, M D, Civil Surgeon of Murree, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr J B Braddon, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by the Secretary of State, an extension of six months' leave on medical certicate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel G R J Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment vice Colonel R Eardley-Wilmot, who has vacated that appointment.

Major V W Jenkins, West Riding Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment; Captain the Honourable U de R B Roche, South Wales Borderers Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Alfred Coryton McCrea, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Officiating Wing Officer, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Walter Andrew Fraser, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer on probation, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Henry Hamilton Fyers Turner, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer on probation, 2nd Bengal Lancers, having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Major G Hildebrand, R E, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Military Works Department, Deputy Director, Military Works to 20th October, 1890.

Lieutenant F de H Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Central India Horse, for 182 days.

Lieutenant A S Begbie, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 122 days.

Colonel George Edward Henry Beauchamp, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General.

PENSIONS.

Conductor E G Soper, Ordnance Department, Bengal has been transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the 11th November, 1890.

Sub-conductor M. Hanron, Military Works Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.
Dated 10th November, 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allen Chaplin, Madras General. List Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Lecky, Madras Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Alexander Thomas Weller, 12th November.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain F M Barwick, Indian Marine, Officiating Transport Officer, Mandalay, is confirmed in that appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H T Geoghegan, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, is permitted at his own request to retire form the service.

Lieutenant E M J Burne, is appointed to the Public Works Department, with the rank of Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, and is posted to Beluchistan.

The service of Colonel R C B Pemberton, R E, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department are place at the disposal of the Military Department.

Colonel J G Forbes, R E, Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—3 packages soap, E Hoosen.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—2 cases medicine, Dr D R Wadia, 13 cases medicine, M Amersee.

Arcadia s—35 cases provisions, Phillips and Co; 4 cases stationery, &c., M Ahmedbhoy; 30 cases currants, T Abkharally; 21 cases currants, S Hibtoola; 52 bales straw boards, Supt B E S Press; 33 casks alizarine dye, V Bhowandas; 4 cases camphor, S P Kerrawalla; 5 bales printing papers, The *Bombay Gazette*; 11 cases currants, Ramjee Babajee and Co; 25 bottles quicksilver, H Goculdas; 250 packages spern candles, S.A.S. Dawood; 49 cases oilmenstore and 22 cases cheese, ham, &c, and 2 cases purfumery, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases portwine, Eduljee Bazonjee, 25 cases champagne, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Arcadia s—60 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—50 drums linseed oil, A M Hassonally; 36 casks alizarine dye, V Bhewandas; 1,000 bags sugar soft, H S Ellias; 5 cases biscuits, K Allibhoy; 50 drums linseed oil, T M Tazkhan.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s,—2 cases glassware, H Sewjee; 23 bales printing paper Jetta Dossa; 31 packages glassware, Moosa Ajoob; 10 packages glassware, M Ebram.

Imperatrix s,—9 bales printing paper, M Sakharam Joshi.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·153	S E	2	82·6	53·1	43	..	..	—0·0
Agra	30·161	N W	1	83·6	51·1	56	..	..	..
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·123	Calm.	1	81·5	47·7	72	..	..	—0·02
Jhansi	30·119	Calm.	1	86·4	54·4	40	..	..	—0·01
Jacobabad	30·120	N N W	2	84·0	55·0	49	..	..	..
Kurrachee	30·093	E	8	86·6	63·9	90	..	1·00	+1·00
Ajmere	30·131	SW	1	85·8	51·1	19	..	..	—0·07
Deesa	30·095	N E	4	96·3	51·9	37	..	..	—0·08
Rajkote	30·111	Calm.	5	90·9	55·5	82	..	..	—0·35
Neemuch	30·122	Calm.	2	87·8	56·8	38	..	0·03	—0·07
Indore	30·127	S E	1	88·9	55·1	47	..	0·03	—0·14
Saugor	30·086	N E	4	81·9	55·7	28	..	..	—0·24
Jubbulpur	30·190	Calm.	1	81·5	46·1	81	..	0·60	+0·36
Hoshangabad	30·163	E	5	85·3	56·2	58	..	..	—0·14
Khandwa	30·130	E	2	90·4	57·2	59	..	0·26	+0·02
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·07	..
Nagpoor	30·142	N	3	85·7	57·7	69	..	2·33	+2·03
Amraoti	30·127	E N E	4	87·8	59·3	50	..	1·43	+1·05
Akola	30·13	Calm.	4	89·0	57·0	62	..	0·71	+0·24
Surat	30·087	N N W	4	93·2	52·9	65	..	0·01	—0·11
Malegaon	30·124	Calm.	2	91·4	55·6	47	..	0·72	+0·17
Bombay	30·030	E N E	8	85·3	73·0	79	..	1·25	+0·67
Poona	30·141	Calm.	4	88·6	60·9	67	..	1·46	+3·14
Sholapore	30·129	E S E	6	89·2	59·6	56	..	6·83	+6·04
Ratnagiri	30·076	E	6	91·9	70·9	49	..	1·38	+0·91
Belgaum	30·075	E S E	2	83·3	59·1	66	..	5·06	+3·27
Goa	30·095	E	8	85·0	75·0	95	..	1·76	..
Karwar	30·063	N E	1	88·8	66·9	87	..	2·30	—0·30
Mangalore	30·068	N E	9	89·8	71·4	73	..	1·31	—1·69
Calicut	30·033	E N E	5	88·8	71·1	76	..	2·12	—2·82
Cochin	30·052	Calm.	L	89·3	72·6	71	..	5·40	—0·50
Bangalore	30·031	N E	3	77·2	61·0	71	..	9·62	+6·70
Secunderabad	30·132	Calm.	3	85·2	56·1	69	..	1·67	+0·18
Masulipatam	30·091	N	1	84·6	69·0	79	..	10·46	+5·03
Bellary	30·015	Calm.	3	85·0	62·0	83	..	1·51	+2·96
Cuddapah	30·101	E S E	..	88·0	65·4	79	..	2·06	—1·14
Madras	30·061	N N W	11	87·2	72·2	82	..	3·98	—7·28
Coimbatore	30·055	E	2	81·1	67·8	79	..	0·76	—2·21
Trichinopoly	30·079	N N E	5	88·0	70·4	70	..	4·70	+1·46
Negapatam	30·030	N N E	7	83·9	72·2	85	..	3·87	—7·20
Colombo, (17th).	30·016	E	5	85·5	71·5	75	1·02	5·27	—3·35

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

During the past 24 hours pressure has decreased slightly in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and locally at Saugor and Coimbatore, and has increased slightly elsewhere. Readings are very high in the Punjab and locally at Jubalpur and Hoshangabad and very low on the Malabar Coast and at Negapatam. The barometer reads above the normal average over the whole country, the excess being over a tenth of an inch at Ratnagiri, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. Winds are northerly at Nagpur and Masulipatam, north-westerly to south-westerly at Agra, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Surat and Madras and north-easterly to south-easterly at most other stations. The wind force has been fresh at Karachi, Bombay, Goa, Madras and Negapatam and light to moderate elsewhere. The wind velocity this morning was 12 miles per hours at Ratnagiri and 8 miles at Karachi, Hoshangabad, Bombay, Calicut and Madras. The maximum temperature is above the average at most stations, the excess being considerable at Deesa, Indore, Khandwa and Malegaon. Maximum readings above 90° were registered in Gujarat and also at Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon and Ratnagiri. Nights are very hot in Sind and Rajputana and very cool at Allahabad and Surat. The latest temperature last night occurred at Jubalpore (46°). Humidity changes are generally small and irregular and the sky is again cloudy to overcast at most stations in the Madras Presidency and also at Bangalore and Delhi. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. Fine clear weather prevails everywhere, except at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, where the weather still continues to be cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The barometer has continued to rise in nearly the whole of the country with the exception of a few stations—Rajputana, Central India, and South Peninsula. The distribution is practically unaltered; and the readings are high and uniform in northern and central parts of India; and relatively low in the extreme south calms and variable breezes prevail over Northern India, easterly winds across the West Coast; and northerly winds over the Bay Area. The force is moderate or light and the mean temperature is above the average in Sind, Rajputana, central parts of the country, and Bombay; and below average in other provinces. Rain has fallen in Quetta, and Colombo. The weather is fair elsewhere, though cloudy and gloomy in the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 17th November, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·952
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	67·5
Relative humidity of Air	·680
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind*	E, ENE, NW, NNW, N, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	196

*From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Properties of Upper Stories Bungalow, Stable, Chawl, at Mahim Bazar Road, and a Large House and 2 Chawls at Byculla Flats or Clerk Road, near Dhobi Ghat.

Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th and THURSDAY, the 20th inst. at 4 o'clock on the above mentioned respective premises, by order of Messrs. Thakerdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors, for the Vendors, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Allarukhia Dewraj, by virtue of a power of sale vested by the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October, 1889.

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock on the premises at Mahim Bazar Road.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 8,182-9 square yards or thereabouts, being the portion of the land, containing by admeasurement 3,329 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 251, New No. 3,929, old survey No. 107, and New survey No. 49 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Mahim Bazar Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of tenants of the said Allarkhia Dewraj, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward, No. 5211, and street Nos. 81, 85, 83, and bounded as follow:—On the east by the Mahim Bazar Road aforesaid, on the west and south by the part of Purshotum Shricrishnajee, and on the north by the property of the said Jacob Mahomed Sajun.

LOT No 2.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock on the premises of Byculla Flats and Clerk Road, near Dhobi Ghat.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras Freehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate near Dhobi Ghat, and Clerk Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and sixty-seven square yards, equivalent to twenty-four and one quarter of Kathees, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the fazendar's land, on the south by the fazendar's land, on the east by the premises demised unto Dhobi Fatar Mahomed, and on the west by the premises demised unto Alli Saheb bin Kazi Hussin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakerdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors for Vendors, or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE of 1000 varia of Wet Dates (Khajoor) at British India Steam Navigation Company's Godown at Carnac Bunder.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., by order of Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and on account and risk of British India Steam Navigation Company.

1000 varia of Basora wet dates marked E H A, arrived as per steamer "Pemba."

Purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent deposit money at the time of lot being knocked down unto his name.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 19th November, 1890. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Stylish Victoria in thorough good condition with waler mare about 15-1, sold for no fault, owners having no further use for same.

1 handsome strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14 2¼, very quiet, goes in simple and double harness.

1 second-hand office shigram.

Under instructions from the President, Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m, sell by Public Auction at their rooms the property and effects of the late Sir Randolf Stuart, R. A., consisting of wearing apparels, uniform dress, portmanteaus, tin boxes, sword belts, sundries, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, behind the Apollo Hotel and close to the Cathedral, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of E. DOMINICK, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain french-polished household furniture of the latest design, platedware, glass and crokeryware, rich Persian carpets, handsome table kerosine lamps, pictures, solid brass large size double English bedstead, &c., &c., the property of C. H. B. FORBES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., by order of Raojee Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., jointly with that of Luxmibai, widow of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, and administratrix *de bonis non* with the will annexed to the estate of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, near the Sunkersett Family House, the following very valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the several chawls, stables and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,855 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a passage dividing the said premises from the property on which stands the family house of the Sunkersett Family, on the east by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the south by the several properties abutting on the north side by Dooker Gully, and on the west by the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th November, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of landed properties in Marine and Bazar Gate Streets, Fort, DeLisle Road, Byculla and Walkeshwar, advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED to 3rd December next.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Goolam Mohideen bin Abdool Guffoor Dewoojee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of August 1889, the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Musjid Street, without Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 162 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 163, 163, new No. 7490, old Survey Nos. 1917, 1917. and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6385, and streets Nos. 104, 106 and 108, and bounded on the east by the property of Khandoo Bhangray Vunjari, on the west by the property of Lowana Ludhavalji, on the north by the Musjid Lane, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, and the said property is now in the possession and occupation of the said Goolam Mohideen bin Abdool Guffoor Dewoojee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY OF THE FLOUR MILL AND WOOL CLEANING FACTORY AT TWO TANKS, KNOWN AS SHROFF'S FLOUR MILL.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dhunjeeshaw Aspaniarjee Shroff, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of February 1888.

All those buildings Flour Mill and Wool Cleaning Factory built and standing on the leasehold ground and Kanderi situate at Two Tanks, without the Fort of Bombay, together with the steam-engine, boilers, wool cleaning and cotton ginning machines, flour grinding mills and machinery, fixtures, tools, plant and stock, the whole being used as a flour grinding mill and wool cleaning factory and known by the name of the "Shroff's Flour Mill."

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND OR BATTY FIELDS AT MALAD.

On TUESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1890, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Muncherjee Pestonjee Choksy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Munmohandas Jaikissondas and Choonilal Jaikissondass, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of possession mortgaged dated the 27th day of March, 1890.

All those several pieces of land or Batty fields, together with mangoe and other trees and a well standing thereon, situate at Mowjee Vadwan Turf Malad Talooka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 95 acres and 18 3-9 goontas, be the same little, more or less, and bearing the survey number 1 to 11, and which several pieces of land, together are bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east by the batty land of Madharao Bhasker, registered under survey No, 12, on the west by the land of the said Madharao Bhasker, called Gauton and the boundary of Malad, on the south by the boundary of Malad and on the north by the boundary of Akoorby.

For further particulars and conditions of sell application may be made to the undersigned,

IMPORTANT TO RAJAS, NABOBS, SIRDARS, AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND WITH UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, KNOWN AS MR. JUSSAWALLA'S BUNGALOW ON THE TARDEO ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 13th day of December, at 4 p. m.

That desirable property situate fronting on the Tardeo Road, a few minutes walk from the Grant Road Railway Station and Tramway Terminus. It is open on all sides and includes a pucka built upper storied bungalow with stable, cookroom, and servants' quarters. The ground contains about 7,000 square yards, and is on level with the public road. It is of the pension and tax tenure, the ground rent being only about Rs. 7 per annum. The Bungalow accommodation for two families, and is in every way suitable as residence of a Raja or Nabob.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Auctioneers, where a plan of the property can be seen, and the property can be inspected any time during the day.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 19th November, 1890.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these imposters, and we offer a reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS
For Dr. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,
FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.
In Wood or Iron with best double woven.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the last week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta, 1883-84. Paris, 1885, Antwerp, 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant, and useful. —*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.............................. Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—

20 cases Pilsener beer in quarts and pint bottles.
5 boxes Carte D'or, champagne in pints and quarts.
5 do Baron de Cauterdine, champagne and quarts.
5 do Very dry Sparkling do
10 do JohnDewcars, Old Highland Special Whisky.
10 do Trapps gold sherry.
10 do Canary suck (strong dessert wine).
15 do Bauff, Distillery Highland Malt Whisky.

An invoice of English-made perambulators of various elegant new designs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18.

A RECOVERY of ⅜ per cent. in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 94½, from Friday's quotation, is confirmatory of the press telegrams under the same date, reporting an amelioration in the financial crisis, in that city. The market rates of discount, however, had advanced to a half per cent above the Bank rate, making them stand at 6½ per cent., both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The price of Indian Sterling Loan remained at 105. There was a drop of 1⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver, bringing it down to 46d. per ounce; and Rupee Securities fell 1⅛ per cent. in each denomination, say to £75¼ and £75¾, respectively. There was no further change in the metal in New York yesterday, 100 cents being still quoted; but demand Exchange on London was a cent higher, at 4·86½ dollars. The Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, was further put down yesterday ⅛d; making it 1s. 5¼d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 94¼; Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·39.

Bombay Linseed was 3d. for quarter lower both on the spot and to arrive, at 43s. 3d. in each position, ex-quay. Quotations for other articles of general produce come unchanged.

A further decline of 1-16d. in the price of Mid.-American Cotton was established in Liverpool yesterday at 5¼d. per lb.; and Arrivals were lower to the same extent in all positions excepting the most distant, in which the decline was only 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 5 3-16d. for November, and 5 5-16d. for March-April deliveries. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed quiet and Surats easier, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 500 East Indian. The days Imports were 23,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 9⅝d.; but February Futures were 7 points lower, at 9·53 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 46,000 bales; and the total arrivals this season now give the following comparisons with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts ...	46,000	51,00	54,000
Two days' do ...	90,000	94,000	90,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,759,000	2,591,000	2,167,000

There has been a return of activity in our local Cotton Market to-day, the transactions reported having aggregated over 3,500 bales, the principal lines, however, having been in contracts for Bengals, of which some 1,800 bales of a Fully Good were booked for January delivery, at Rs. 161½-3; and 500 bales each of "Fine" and "Good" in the same position, at Rs. 174, and Rs. 156, respectively. A little ready New Julgaum was taken at Rs. 178½-9; and Dhulia, at Rs. 173½ per candy. Some 600 bales of old stuff changed hands, consisting of Barsee, at Rs. 170-90; Bhagalkote, at Rs. 262-9¼; Veraval, at Rs. 143-9; Dhollera, at Rs. 160½; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 181. The tone of the market was steady throughout the day, but our quotations show no change.

WHEAT has not been in much request for export and only a moderate business has transpired to-day, prices showing no further change.

SEEDS are unchanged in value for all descriptions, and the tone of the market keeps steady; but little fresh business has been reported.

The Receipt of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..	2,418	bales.
Wheat	33,447	cwt.
Linseed	5,344	"
Gingelly	7,623	"
Poppy Seed	2,970	"
Ground Nuts..	954	"
Castor Seed..	2,051	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged, but there is little enquiry for tonnage in any position.

EXCHANGE was very unsettled at opening this morning, with Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 5⅝d. and three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 6 ⅛d., from which rates declined to 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 6d. respectively. About £100,000 of ready Bank Demand Paper was bought by Banks at 1s. 5¼ to 1s. 5⅝d.; and a fair amount of Private Bills were placed for November-December delivery at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. A line of Private Telegraphic was sold to a Bank at 1s. 5½d. The market closed with a steadier feeling, Bank Demand for January-February being quoted at 1s. 6⅛d. and Credits at 1s. 6 3-16d. for December, and 1s. 6 5-16d. for January, ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5½d. to 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......nominal.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5¾ to 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1·91	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued quiet but steady on about the level of previous quotations. Four per cents for Money have been quoted throughout the day to the close at 103, and a little business has been done at the rate; while for Account, 102¾ has been the rate for the next settlement, and 102½ for January something having been booked at the latter rate. The nominal rate for 4½ per cents. is still 106½.

SHARES.—Mill Serip has had an upward tendency to-day, and rates have advanced Rs. 5 per share in some cases. Press shares are quiet but steady. A few Treacher and Co.'s shares have been sold at Rs. 980. Bombay Ice have improved to Rs. 95 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here from Bombay or Kurrachee via Marseilles yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 17.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here on the evening of the 16th instant.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy (extra) left here this morning for Bombay.

ADEN, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay about 4 p.m on Sunday next.

COLOMBO, Nov. 18.

Orient mail steamer Austral from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera....................................	4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1s. 5¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	94¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¾
4½ per cent. "	87½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........	105
Bar Silver	46

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on the 22nd inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	77·0

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

6 a.m...	73·4
10 a.m...	79·5
2 p.m...	83·6
4 p.m...	83·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—November 16, at 59 Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of Walter C. Hughes, of a son.

DEATH.

BUXEY—November 17, at Bombay, Chira Bazar, Chundanwady, at the residence of her son, Bejanjee Jehangheer Buxey, Bai Mithibai, relict of the late Mr. Jehangeer Framjee Buxey, late of Hongkong and Bombay, aged 78 years. Third day's *Oothamna* ceremony to-day at 3 p.m. at Dady Seth's Fire Temple.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1890.

THE new Councils Bill which Mr. Bradlaugh has drafted, and which is printed in the number of *India* to hand by this mail, should be of peculiar interest in Bombay. It denotes a candid departure from the line unwisely resolved upon at the Congress in this city last December. We ourselves lost no time in pointing out that in abandoning the principle of election through existing local bodies, and resorting to the expedient of an electoral college constituted on untried and altogether experimental lines, the Congress were making a mistake. Some of the native papers thereupon took us to task for what they were pleased to call "back sliding," and a contemporary nearer at hand was good enough to detect a "right-about-face" in our condemnation of the policy to which the Congress had committed itself. We now mention, without comment, the fact that an authoritative interpreter of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill in England has put it on record that the new measure has been drafted partly to turn the edge of the "fair and honest criticism" which the Congress measure received from ourselves and some of our contemporaries, while Mr. Bradlaugh himself says that he has redrafted the measure "in view of the opinion manifested in the English and Anglo-Indian press, for and against, so as to avoid as many as possible of the objections reasonably urged by the opponents of the measure, as well as to meet the criticisms of friends of the Congress movement." We congratulate the author of the amended Bill and those who are associated with him upon the excellent spirit in which they have received criticisms which were candidly offered, though at first they were not in all cases accepted in the spirit in which they were made. A very few words will suffice to indicate the lines upon which Mr. Bradlaugh has now determined to proceed. He takes for his frame work the Bill which Lord Cross carried through the House of Lords last Session. He keeps as closely as possible to the form of the Government measure, and even to its substance. In the first section, however, an essential charge is made. The principle of election is embodied in the first line of the first section. The second important departure from Lord Cross's scheme is that whereas in the Government Bill, as it stood, the maximum number of additional members of the Viceroy's Council was proposed to be sixteen, instead of twelve as at present, Mr. Bradlaugh asks that there should be not less than forty nor more than sixty. Similarly, while Lord Cross proposed that the Governors of Bombay and Madras should nominate a maximum of twenty additional members, and a minimum of eight, Mr. Bradlaugh proposes that the elected and nominated members should together number not less than thirty nor more than forty, the elected members being not more than one-half the total number of members and not less than one-third. The sub-section closely follows the lines of the corresponding section in Lord Cross's Bill. Thus it is again proposed to leave the Governor-General to increase from time to time the number of Additional Members of the Councils of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces. But Mr. Bradlaugh introduces the new provision that the elected and nominated members of the Bengal Council shall number not fewer than thirty, and not more than forty-eight—Lord Cross proposed a maximum of twenty—while thirty-six is named as the maximum for the North-West Provinces. Another new feature in the Bill is that, certain contingencies excepted, the term of office shall be three years. In the fourth sub-section an important emendation is made. Lord Northbrook's amendment empowering the Viceroy to frame rules as to the conditions under which nominations shall be made still serves as the basis of the sub-section to it. But Mr. Bradlaugh's redrafting of the sub-section extends the rules referred to to the election of members, authorizing the Viceroy to lay down the conditions under which elections shall take place, and "to provide by whom such elections shall be made, and the number of persons who shall be elected. Provided always"—and this is entirely new—"that the regulations in regard to numbers shall be so framed as to provide for the reasonable representation of minorities, and confer the franchise on not less than two per cent. of the inhabitants of the territories represented or legislated for in the said Councils, and that all elections shall be by ballot." Section two deals with the discussions of the Budget and the proposed concession of the right of interpellation. By Lord Cross's measure the local Governments would have been empowered to make rules for the procedure of the Councils, and for the discussion of the annual financial statement, and the asking of questions. Mr. Bradlaugh proposes that this shall be made an obligatory provision. He proposes also to add a proviso that any member may divide the Council on a motion relating to the Budget; that the rules shall provide for the right of formally recording protests, and for the right of submitting and dividing upon resolutions, "for the production of papers relating to any question"—a rather sweeping suggestion that, is it not? A proposal that such rules shall be presented to Parliament, and shall be capable of amendment by Parliament, is also included in this section. The variations from the Government Bill which are included in other sections are mainly verbal and consequential.

It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Bradlaugh's new Bill is not the Congress Bill, and that it is not Lord Cross's Bill. Further it is not a Bill based upon the Madras scheme, nor is it one based upon the Bombay scheme. But while it excludes the procedure of the former project—the constitution of an electoral college out of unknown and untested elements—it does not, we take it, necessarily exclude the local Boards and Municipalities from taking part in the elections of the enlarged Councils of the future. The Viceroy, it is proposed, shall determine the categories from within which the constituencies shall be chosen, and there is no reason at all why an *ex-officio* franchise should not be conferred upon every Municipality and Taluka and District Board in the country. The stipulation that the franchise shall be conferred upon not less than two per cent. of the inhabitants represented in the Councils would, if it were adhered to, give these bodies a very subordinate place in the electorate. And that is one reason why we should expect the Government to look with some misgiving upon this part of the scheme. It means that whatever form the regulations framed by the Government of India may take an electorate of not less than 34,000 votes must be constituted in the Bombay Presidency. The Bill as a whole is such an improvement on all that have gone before that we trust a fair and friendly reception will be given to it both at home and here, and that the Congress will next month subject it to candid criticism. Upon this one point the Congress if it chooses may throw all the light that is needed. Mr. Bradlaugh will be sure to be challenged to show that the Bombay Presidency, despite its advancement, will be able to produce thirty-four thousand men with sufficient capacity—or rather with the special kind of capacity and temperament—to choose forty good men and true to represent them in the Legislative Council. The question is one of fact and of local experience, upon which the delegates from the Mofussil will be able to give much more confident evidence than we can, and we should suggest that some of our neighbours who are going to Calcutta next month should carefully apply themselves to it. For the moment the feature in the Bill which seems to us to most urgently claim careful consideration is that it leaves it to the executive to mark down the outlines of the proposed constituencies. Mr. Bradlaugh is certain to be asked why the Legislature is to leave it to the Executive to decide what the qualification for the franchise is to be. Certainly there is no usurpation of the functions of the Executive here, except so far as the "two per cent." minimum would force the Government to create constituencies much larger than in some cases could be easily managed, or than might be desirable. This, however, is fair matter for inquiry and discussion. The fact which dominates the situation is that the first proposals of the Congress are now no longer in the keeping of that body, nor are they likely to be again brought before Parliament. The original Bill is as dead as Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1886, and only people with nothing to do would think of criticizing it any further. It is of no small advantage from every point of view that the amended Bill is in circulation in India five weeks before the Congress assembles. There should be no difficulty in distributing it freely at the chief seats of political discussion in India, so that the delegates, who have hitherto gone to the Congress exceedingly ill prepared for dealing with a programme that is not drawn up until they are assembled, may go to Calcutta knowing their own minds—and their neighbours'—upon this new development of the Councils question.

THE first question that the remarkable termination of the O'Shea Divorce suit will suggest is whether it will have any important influence upon Mr. Parnell's position in politics. It is sometimes as difficult to know what Mr. Parnell's supporters really think of Mr. Parnell as what Mr. Parnell really thinks of his supporters. But there were at all events verbal reasons a few months ago, for believing that he was regarded by those who were in political sympathy with him to be a greatly injured and an innocent man. The Dublin Corporation lost no time, when the proceedings were instituted, in putting on record their sense of the purity and elevation of his character, and their belief that every man of honour must resent and condemn what was stigmatized as a dastardly persecution, maintained for the base purpose of defeating a just cause by the criminal defamation of its leader. This indeed was the interpretation of the proceedings that was sedulously propagated at the time. Mr. Parnell's abstention from taking any part in the hearing has, of course, put an altogether different complexion upon matters. He has prevented revelations which could not have been edifying, and whatever his culpability may be he has extenuated it by depriving the scandal-loving public of material for gratifying their curiosity. For that, at all events, we may thank him, and doubtless the tribute which Mr. Parnell has thus paid to decorum will incline Mr. W. T. Stead to be merciful to him, and not to drive him from public life, as he boasts of having driven Sir Charles Dilke. There are distinctions, even in the judgments of the late editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and it is possible that people will be more indulgent to the co-respondent who stayed away and said nothing than they have been to others. But the episode will put the relations between Mr. Parnell and his party to a severe strain. If there are any aspirants to the leadership—and now and again we hear of some of the more aggressive of the party chafing under his authority—they will find in Mr. Parnell's condemnation an opportunity which they are not likely to throw away.

WHILE the Government and the Corporation are debating as to the share which each is to contribute to the cost of elementary education in Bombay, it is satisfactory to notice that the Joint Schools' Committee are doing their best to promote the efficiency of the primary schools under their control. The Committee have recently arranged a conference with the masters of the municipal and aided primary schools, with a view to eliciting opinions on the subjects of physical training, elementary sanitary instruction, and such other improvements as may be suggested in the present system of primary education. A series of questions have been drawn up for consideration amongst the various school teachers, the answers to which will be of great value in enabling the Committee to determine their future action in regard to the schools. They relate to the effect of high or low fees upon attendance, and upon the inability of the poorer classes to pay them; to the means of securing an increased attendance in girls' schools; to the hours of attendance—and to the means of supplying physical training in schools. The Committee have also arranged for a report upon the question of attendance in the schools, upon overcrowding, and upon the sanitary condition of the buildings. No one who has any acquaintance with the schools in the native town will think that the latter inquiry, at all events, is superfluous.

THE new Repairing Dock which has been for some time in contemplation will shortly be commenced, the work having been entrusted by Government to the firm of Bulkley and Co. The works include the conversion of the old Custom House Basin into a wet dock, with a depth of about 61·50ft. on Town Hall datum, and the lengthening and deepening of the present Duncan Dry Dock. Within the wet dock will be slips, and a small dry dock for torpedo boats. During the progress of the works the sea will be excluded by water-tight dams, extending from the Duncan Dock south pier to the Custom House Bunder Head and the Arsenal sea wall, a total length of 900 feet. It is expected that the works will be completed in two years, and that the cost, including iron work and machinery, will amount to about thirteen lakhs of rupees. Captain Porter, R.E., is the Executive Officer in charge of the work.

THE anticipation that was entertained some time since that the year's leave granted to Mr. Justice Scott last April for special duty in Egypt would not be sufficient for him to carry out the judicial reforms which he has proposed to the Egyptian Government was so far well-founded that we hear that Mr. Scott has applied for six months' extension of his leave.

SENHOR M. R. DE QUADROS has shown us a telegram notifying that the Goa Government have received a message from the Minister for the Colonies at Lisbon, authorizing them to contradict the report of the dismissal of General Vasco de Guedes.

MR. W. S. CAINE, who arrived by the mail, has made a very short stay in Bombay, and is on his way up-country. He will, however, be here again in January.

IT is announced in a telegram from St. Petersburg that the Emir of Bokhara has decided that the Russian language shall be used in all the higher educational establishments in that state.

THE *Invalide Russe* states that the importation of Russian manufactured goods and raw products into Afghanistan shows a constant and very considerable increase, in spite of all natural and other obstacles. A large number of Afghan merchants who have, during recent years, settled in Bokhara, have given quite a new impetus to Russo-Afghan commercial intercourse, by the advice and guidance they have voluntarily given to Russian exporters, who are now sanguine of finally pushing British and British-Indian products from the Afghan markets. The Russian merchants have a strong and influential supporter in M. Lessar, the Russian Political Agent in Bokhara.

THIS is what the *Times* says of Mr. Gladstone in its description of the Dalkeith speech:—"Not only were clearness of thinking, aptness of illustration, and skill in marshalling facts and arguments, conspicuous throughout the prolonged discourse, but there was that easy command of the situation which indicates that the speaker has the whole field under his eye and in his mind. All the arts of persuasive eloquence which the practised orator relies on were employed with consummate skill. Tender feeling, genial humour, playful banter, keen sarcasm, and apparently unpremeditated asides, were introduced in turn, and always with the best effect. He played alternately with his subject and with his audience, and sometimes also with his opponents, and he always contrived to carry the meeting along with him."

PRINCE HENRY of Battenberg has been telling an American journalist (Mr. Edward W. Bok) all about his wife's literary work. Princess Beatrice is, it seems, very fond of literary work, and is also quite clever with the pencil, but after she has her fun at writing and drawing, her part in the work ends. Then Prince Henry of Battenberg steps in and makes all the business arrangements for the Princess. It was from him (says Mr. Bok) that I learned that her Royal Highness neither had in hand nor contemplated a work on lace. He acknowledged to me, however, that the Princess was engaged upon a birthday book which would soon be published. She will arrange and illustrate this herself, but the publication is to be for private circulation only. The Princess follows literature as a pastime, and "of course, you know, does not for a moment consider any monetary returns—not at all," as Prince Henry defined in words her Highness's attitude in the world of letters.

THERE is a will suit pending in the Probate Division concerning the property of the late Lady Wood, of The Lodge, Eltham, Kent. She died last year at an advanced age, leaving considerable property to Mrs. O'Shea, the respondent in the notorious divorce case. This will, it is said, is disputed by, amongst others, General Sir Evelyn Wood, her brother, and the case will be in the list for hearing at the next sittings.

THE expedition under Commander Cameron, which will shortly leave England for the West Coast of Africa, is of an entirely private nature, and has no connection with the Foreign Office, says the Press Association. The Colonial Office, however, has promised to render friendly assistance through its representatives on the West Coast. It is understood that the expedition will endeavour to open up a trade in guttapercha, but it will also interest itself in other spheres of colonial enterprise.

THE new scheme of direct commissions for the Staff Corps, it is believed, will not affect cadets who enter the Royal Military College at Sandhurst before July 1, 1891, at the earliest. Therefore no direct commissions can be granted before July, 1892. For some time after that date the new and old schemes for recruiting the Staff Corps will run on concurrently, as it would not be fair to the service at large to close the Indian Army to officers who entered the line on the understanding that they should have the option of electing an Indian career within a fixed period. It is not yet decided whether cadets shall be called upon to elect for the Indian or British services when they enter the R. M. College or when they pass out.

THE office in Ely-place of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, Solicitors, has probably been more talked about than any other, and renewed public attention is likely to be given to it in connection with a coming celebrated case. Among the many remarkable briefs preserved in its archives, not the least striking (a London correspondent says) is one that bears upon it, "Mr. Coleridge: with you Mr. Henry James and Mr. Montagu Williams." In spite of this remarkable conjunction of forensic talent, the case was lost, which causes a legal friend to charitably observe: "Justice will now and then assert itself, but it must have been a very bad case."

AN observer in the New England district draws attention to a wonderful instinct on the part of a spider. He writes:—"There is a natural curiosity in these hills, which I have never heard of elsewhere—a spider, who selects a green leaf, and bending into it a sort of cornet, apex upwards, makes a house of it, carries it up to hang in the midst of his net, and binds it round till it is dry; then of course it retains its shape. From its form this leaf keeps the spider dry in all weathers, and in many cases the small globe of eggs which the ordinary Mrs. Spider has to carry about with her in this case is snugly stowed away in the apex of the 'house.'"

THE *Illustrated London News* gives the following list of wills proved, with the amount of the personality in each case:

	£
Lady Anna Maria Head, late of 91, Onslow-square....................................	39,000
Lady Cecilia Des Vœux, late of Oldfield Lodge, Maidenhead	25,000
Mr. David Davies, J.P., late of Bronevrion, Llandinam	404,000
Mr. John Coghlan, late of 12 Bolton Gardens...	50,000
Miss Maria Marianne Daly, late of 18 Oakley square, Regent's Park	41,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Baynes, late of 2 Strada S. Maria, Casal Tarxien, Malta..........................	40,000
Mr. Thomas Salisbury Doune, late of Castle Cary, Somersetshire	39,000
Mr. William James Wright Ingham, late of Poppleton Hall, Yorkshire..........................	32,000
Mr. William Henry John Greenwood, late of Brookwood Park, Alresford	7,000

THE disclosure of the great deficiency in the accounts of the Edinburgh Exhibition is the subject of general conversation in the city, and general surprise is felt thereat, though there appear to have been a few knowing ones in the secret. On the other hand, some of the highest honorary officials were so completely in the dark that, as an instance, one of them who guaranteed £50, relieved a friend of his £100 responsibility for £35, so that he will now have to pay sweetly for his misplaced confidence. Another gentleman we have heard of accepted a £50 guarantee for £5.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE AID TO BARING BROTHERS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The guarantee fund subscribed by the Bank of England and leading financial houses in support of the house of Baring Brothers amounts to thirteen and not nine millions as was at first stated.

THE O'SHEA CASE.

The majority of the press, in discussing the O'Shea Divorce Case, strongly condemn Mr. Parnell's conduct, and expect his retirement from Parliament.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

General Booth, in a speech made at Exeter Hall yesterday, announced that thirty-eight thousand pounds had already been subscribed to his scheme for reclaiming the lower social strata.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

The New York Stock Markets continue excited in sympathy with London, where Uruguays and Argentines yesterday fell heavily.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Considerable un easiness still exists in the city and an advance in the Bank rate of discount and a further fall in silver is feared.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the mails of the 7th inst., left here at 8 a.m. to-day and the s. s. Britannia for Colombo and Australia at 11 p.m. yesterday.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 18.

Most of his Excellency's time to-day has been taken up with receptions of Princes and Chiefs. The Governor did not go out in the morning, but rested from the fatigues of yesterday's journey. At 10-45 a. m., receptions began, and continued till tiffin time. The event of the afternoon was the Kathiawar races. There were seven items on the card. The Governor arrived after the second race, and remained till the finish, evidently enjoying the races which were good, most of them resulting in close finishes. At 9-30, an evening party was given at the Residency, at which all the guests in the camp attended.

THE ZHOB FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The special correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* wires under date Nov. 17, as follows :—There has been more than one daring robbery committed here during the past few days by men supposed to be Suleiman Khels. A valuable mare, owned by the Doctor of the 34th Pioneers, was stolen from their lines the other night. It was tracked for 18 miles by men of the Cavalry without success, the robbers getting clear away with their prize. The second was an attempt to steal mules from the Detachment Kohat Mountain Battery, but being surprised in their attempts the marauders made off. Sir Robert Sandeman from the Zhob Field Force, now on his return to Quetta, arrived at Dera Ismail Khan on the 15th, leaving Bhukker to-day for Quetta.

THE WARBURTON DEFAMATION CASE.

In the Warburton Defamation Suit the Divisional Judge of Lahore issued notices to counsel on both sides to attend the Court to-day, as he intended giving his decision in the revision and appeal in the case, Warburton *vs.* Buchanan. When called up for hearing before the Assistant Commissioner of Lahore yesterday, the accused showed Mr. Sinclair, counsel for Mr. Warburton, copies of the *Civil and Military Gazette* and the *Tribune*, in which he caused an apology to be published, but on their not agreeing with the draft of the apology supplied by the counsel on the previous hearing of the case counsel declined to accept the publication as an apology, but at the earnest entreaty of the accused asked the Court to allow him another week to comply with the conditions imposed, and warned him that if he failed to publish in the form sanctioned by the Court in the *Pioneer*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and the *Tribune* by the 25th instant the case would proceed against him.

DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

Early this morning four dacoits were seen armed with guns by the police at Talaboung, a village near Okkan town, not far from Rangoon. The police fired killing the leader and badly wounding another. Two hours later the other two were arrested, and brought into Rangoon.

DEATH OF GENERAL GILLESPIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 18.

Major-General Gillespie died at half-past eleven last night. The funeral takes place at half-past four this afternoon. Doctors Jervis, Galdecott Davis, and others did all that the most skilful medical knowledge could dictate, but unfortunately without avail.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late General Gillespie took place this afternoon. The cortège was the largest one ever seen in Mhow, being attended by H. E. Sir George Greaves and Staff, Colonel Cunningham, Captain Bennet, A.-D.-C., and all the divisional and station staff as also all the officers of the garrison, nearly all the Parsees of Mhow, and a large concourse of natives, almost all the troops in garrison attended, some under orders, and the remainder voluntarily. The pall-bearers were Colonels Crosthwaite, Birch, Gough, Greig, Wade, Dalton, and Deputy Surgeon-General Davis. The N Battery furnished the gun carriage, on which the coffin was conveyed. The Rev. A. H. Etty performed the funeral ceremony in a most solemn and affecting manner. Lord Wolseley and Sir Frederick Roberts had a very high opinion of General Gillespie as a Commander. He received his military training first in the once famous Second Bombay European Regiment, which has produced many a brilliant officer. In his younger days he was notedly a strong rider, nearly always winning in flat races. He was courageous to the last. Recently he was warned against over-work, but his zeal for the service was so great that he could not be induced to take any relaxation. He was certainly a born soldier. His case adds another to the too already numerous ones of a year too long in India.

SETTLEMENT OF THEEBAW'S DEBTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

Judgment was delivered to-day at Mandalay in the case against Pascal, a well-known law agent, and Moung Ye. The Government paid Rs. 40,000 in satisfaction of the claims of a number of Shan traders against Theebaw. The Government prosecutor said that the claimants never received the money, but the confederates of Pascal got it, and paid over to him. The accused was held guilty. In consideration of Pascal's advanced age the Magistrate sentenced him to only eighteen months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, in default six months' further imprisonment. Moung Ye got four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, or a further term of one year. An appeal was lodged this afternoon, but the Sessions Judge refused to release Pascal till sufficient ground was shown. The application will be heard to-morrow.

THE MHOW COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

In consequence of the death of General Gillespie the temporary Command of the Mhow District devolves upon Colonel on the Staff Galloway, at Nusserabad, pending the appointment of a permanent incumbent. It is understood here, among the Military, that General Hogg, C.B., lately Commanding at Aden, and now at home on half-pay, is the coming man, for his claims to the appointment are said to have received strong support from the Indian authorities.

THE FORTHCOMING RIFLE MEETING.

Only three ladies have entered, up to date, to compete for the "Diana Plate" at the forthcoming Central Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, *viz.*, Miss Solly-Flood, Miss Pottinger, and Miss Hunter. If six competitors, at least, are not forthcoming the second prize, a silver card case, and the bronze medal of the Bo. P. R. A. will be withheld.

THE LATE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Major-General C. B. Knowles, C.B., late Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, left Poona to-day by the noon train for Bombay. A large number of his friends were present on the platform to bid him good-bye. He goes home by way of Hongkong, China, Japan, and America. General Gatacre, the new Adjutant-General is still at Simla.

THE VOYAGE OF THE SUTLEJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To-morrow this favourite, deservedly favourite, vessel of the P. and O.'s fleet will enter your port, and I have been requested to ask you to insert, for the benefit of the up-country friends of the passengers, a very brief account of her voyage. She encountered just sufficient rough weather betwixt Gibraltar and Malta to try the seamanship of her passengers, otherwise everything has been prosperous from a nautical point of view. She had a visitation of St. Elmo's fire, (*i.e.*, a small ball of electric fluid burned at the end of one or two of the masts and yards) and a water-spout was seen—a few days out from Brindisi, but fortunately it did not burst on the vessel. With so genial a shipper as Captain Worcester it goes without saying that the voyage was a success from a "sociable" point of view, as well. The monotony of the Red Sea was enlivened by *tableaux vivants* representing the three continents touched by the Sutlej,—Europe, Africa, and Asia, to the brilliancy of which the picturesque costumes of the lascars contributed greatly. Last evening a charade with a light plot connecting the three syllables of the word chosen, was given and some topical verses, description of the various incidents of the voyage, were read, by their author, Mr. J. E. Ollivant. I enclose a copy. I must not omit to mention that Lady Lansdowne who was a passenger charmed everyone by her gracious manners and graceful presence.—Yours, &c.,

A PASSENGER.

On Board the Sutlej, Nov. 16.

Here's a cheer for the Sutlej and hail to the breeze,
As we gallantly cut through the crest of the seas ;
In our ship that has borne us from frost and from fog
To sun and to summer with, swift spinning, log.
Hip, hip, hurrah !

And a cheer for our Captain, who helps us along,
With his thought, and his smile, and his word, and
[his song.
In his "Ducks and his Helmet"—so gallant and brave,
As he paces the deck of his home on the wave.
Hip, hip, hurrah !

And one for the officers,—tiny or tall—
So smart and so civil—to baby and all—
Alert on the watch with one eye on the stars,
And one on the ladies,—like jolly jack tars.
Hip, hip, hurrah !

Here's a cheer for the doctor—so ready to please,
He will sew up your head ; or your arteries squeeze
And through the long voyage, he's treated with skill
The sick and the sad,—has that man of the pill.
Hip, hip, hurrah !

For the engineer too there's a cheer ! for we trust,
To our jolly friend's skill that the engines don't "bust"
Hip, hip, hurrah !

But before I pass on, give a cheer for the crew ;
For the stewards who toil ; for the stokers who stew.
Hip, hip, hurrah !

And "the boy" at the bath with his tubs and his taps,
Who is haunted by ghosts in pygamas and wraps.
Hip, hip, hurrah !

For our comrades who've saved us from grip of "the
[blues,"
By tableau and concert have sought to amuse
For the brokers, who've striven by auction's to whip
Up our spirits—as well as the value of scrip—
Hip, hip, hurrah !

But now I propose ;—just to mark the event,
That a nice little supper the winners present,
Hip, hip, hurrah !

Now find me a rhyme for the word "Bassoon,"
And give me a cheer "boys" for Mrs. Sassoon,
Hip, hip, hurrah !

Next a cheer for our animal—we are full
As the ark with a "swan" and a "goose" and
[a bull,
And for "Caine"—yet untamed in those time
[honoured days,
Now his weapon's a pen—not a paw for fierce
[preys,
Hip, hip, hurrah !

But I'd nearly omitted the "Sutlej's" cat
May she daily devour a jolly sleek rat.
Hip, hip, hurrah !

And three cheers for the ladies, who've brightened
[so long,
The voyage with music and dance and with song,
For their mission is special to man in a ship,
To charm with the eye, and to soothe with the lip,
Hip, hip, hurrah !

In conclusion a lady, both gracious and sweet,
With a health and hurrahs let us loyally greet,
A lady who hails from the "Island of Green,"
Who is joining her lord, the Viceroy of the Queen,
Hip, hip, hurrah !

Though the Sutlej, reluctantly loses her now,
May the garlands of Ind, never fade on her brow
Hip, hip, hurrah !

Soon now we shall bid one another "Good-bye"
Lay a hand on the heart, drop a tear from the eye.
But who knows if the Sutlej one day to her breast,
May not clasp us again, when we're sighing for rest,

November 15, 1890.

THE formation of an International Maritime Conference to create a department to control all commercial maritime affairs, is now under the consideration of a commission at Washington.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H. E. LORD HARRIS was yesterday occupied in receiving the Kathiawar Princes and Chiefs at Rajkot, and in the afternoon attended the Kathiawar Races. In the evening he was entertained at a soirée at the Residency, at which all the guests in the camp attended.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday from the Jockey Donald Greenhalgh stating that he was riding at Hyderabad. The races at Mulkapett, as it is well known, are run under the Calcutta Turf Club Rules, and by allowing Greenhalgh to ride they practically ignore the action of the Western India Turf Club, revoking the Jockey's license two months ago.

H. M.'S INDIAN TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES, Captain John R. E. Pattison, R. N., will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, with the 1st Battalion Border Regiment and details for England.

FROM a telegram in another column it will be seen that General Booth has already collected £38,000 towards the £100,000 he desired to carry out his scheme for the benefit of the destitute in England.

A MEETING was held yesterday afternoon at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms to welcome Mr. W. S. Caine. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang presided, and introduced the speaker. Mr. Caine's address was somewhat on the lines of the speech he delivered in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Monday evening. He assured those present of the support of the Liberals, and ended with a sanguine expectation of the final triumph of the temperance cause. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Caine, which was seconded, and the proceedings then terminated.

WE hear that his Highness Maharaja Holkar has offered his Naib Dewanship to Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte.

MAJOR-GENERAL GILLESPIE, C. B., who has held the Command at Mhow since March, 1886, died on Monday night.

A good opportunity presents itself for those who have a practical acquaintance with the Marwari to turn their experiences to account for the benefit of their fellow-settlers in Bombay. At to-night's meeting of the Fabian Society, at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, a committee is to be formed in order to carry on an agitation against the money-lender. Of course a direct personal knowledge of the Marwari and his ways should be insisted upon as a qualification to serve on the committee.

THE *Statesman* publishes an account of a singular occurrence which took place at Jamalpore. Mr. Palit, barrister-at-law, and a local pleader were engaged in a case, when from words they came to blows. Mr. Palit was fined Rs. 500 for contempt of court, and the pleader Rs. 25.

MR. J. J. GUZDER, who arrived in Bombay from England some days ago, was presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday, and was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

THE Bandora Ratepayers' Association, through the Collector of Thana, has forwarded a petition to the Governor-in-Council protesting against the assessment of house-tax at three per cent.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER'S balloon, after its ascent from Yokohama, met much better treatment from the hands of the Japanese than did the two in which Miss Van Tassel made her ascents in Shanghai, both of which were seized and cut up by the Chinese. Mr. Spencer's balloon fell into the bay close to the Admiralty Hatoba, whence it was recovered, and returned to its owner uninjured.

IN our recent account of the leper institution at Matunga reference was made to the craving of the lepers for opium. In this connection our attention has been called to the following passage in the annual address to the Grant College Medical Society, which was delivered by the president, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, in January of last year :—

> It appears to me as a result of observations that it was used as stimulant in this country,—that while the craving for increase in the quantity of spirits increases with its continuation and becomes absorbing passion with many, opium-eaters seldom increase their daily dose,—and further it was my opinion that many lives which would otherwise have been extinguished or turned miserable were saved and rendered comfortable by the use of this drug, adducing in proof of this the fact that some of the most active merchants, cotton and other brokers, whose life was one of incessant toil and mental activity, were opium-eaters. I believe that opium does not render the human body so susceptible to liver and kidney diseases as spirits do, nor does it lead men to commit acts of violence. It is also a fact that a full dose of opium administered a short time before the commencement of the cold stage of intermittent fever, checks the ague ; or when given at the commencement of this stage, not only lessens the severity of the shivering fit, but also the intensity and duration of the hot stage. Can we deduce from the knowledge of this fact that "opium-eaters" would be less susceptible to the influence of malaria ?

AFTER an absence of two months in Japan, the opera company, under the management of Mr. Harry Stanley, returned to Shanghai and opened again at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday night, (Oct. 19), with the *Mikado.* Miss Amy Childs is again leading lady.

MORE than 70 Japanese junks were ship wrecked by the disastrous storms which prevailed at Fushiki from the 4th to 6th ult. Two sailing ships were also wrecked and 50 lives lost. All the houses in the town were flooded.

THE Japanese warships Hiyei and Kongo arrived at Singapore last week with 66 survivors of the ill-fated Ertagroul on board.

WITH reference to the Marathon detailed for service with the East India squadron the *Globe* says :—"She is a cramped, ill-ventilated, unwholesome vessel, totally unfit to be sent to the East Indies or any other climate and we shall probably hear more about her by and by."

BARON VON GRAVENREUTH, Major von Wissmann's second in command, has received an appointment in the colonial section of the Foreign Office.

BARON DE ROSTY, Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Austria-Hungary, at Alexandria, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran.

ADMIRAL SIR A. HOSKINS entertained the admirals and captains of the French fleet at Malta at dinner on Wednesday night (29th ult.). Rear-Admiral Buller gave an "at home" in their honour last evening, and to-day they will be entertained at the Governor's palace.

TROUBLE has again commenced for the Amir in the Ghilzai country. The Mangals inhabiting the Ismailzai villages in Khost attacked the Amir's officials on the 25th October. As the Amir's men were few, and the assailants numerous, the former were forced to escape to Khost, and some were wounded. On learning what had happened, the Governor of Khost went in personal command of troops to the scene of disturbance. A conflict occurred on the 30th October 1890, in which 15 men were killed. The villagers, owing to their scanty supply of ammunition failing, were defeated and driven to take refuge in the adjacent hills with their families. From the heights they had the mortification of seeing their houses burnt and their cattle carried off. They have since been reduced to desperate straits, and have lived by plundering the villages in Khost from the hills. A regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery have been despatched from Ghazni to Khost to punish the insurgents ; and a regiment of cavalry and another battery will be sent from Khost to clear them out of the hill if they do not submit. Desperate fighting will probably take place ; but, unless the insurrection spreads, the rebels are likely to suffer The cause of the outbreak is said to be the oppression of the Amir's officials, who treat the villagers harshly and have been demanding higher revenue than in previous years.

ACCORDING to *Stubbs's Weekly Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending October 25 was 128, as against 154 for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 26. Official returns show that the New Zealand revenue for the past quarter amounted to £8,21,000, showing a decrease of £7,00 as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. Mr. Lappin, chairman of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, died suddenly on Saturday morning last. Mr. Lappin, who was well-known and highly respected in Liverpool, has been a member of the Liverpool Stock Exchange since 1864, and was made chairman last April. For the second quarter of the current year the export trade of the Congo State amounted to 5,500,000 francs, as against 2,850,000 francs in the corresponding period of last year. All the workmen employed at the extensive works of the Cape Copper Company, Neath, numbering upwards of twelve hundred men, were paid off, and the works have been temporarily closed in consequence of the depression in the copper trade. The Brewers Association of Vienna have resolved to increase the price of beer by one kreutzer per litre from November 1. This increase affects all classes of beer, and is owing to the rise in the price of barley and hops.

M. EMILE MOREAU, a Radical Socialist deputy of the Nord, has laid on the table of the Chamber a bill to abolish titles of nobility, which, he says, have become ridiculous nicknames, since they confer no rights nor jurisdiction, and impose no duties. He proposes that those who continue to bear titles should be taxed for the benefit of the working-classes at the following rate : For a simple "De," £20 a year ; for the title of Knight, £40 ; Baron, £200 ; Viscount, £400 ! Count, £800 ; Marquis, £1,200 ; Duke, £2,000 ; Prince, £4,000 ; Duke or Count with the title of "Highness," £10,000.

ACCORDING to an Australian contemporary an exceedingly rich find of ore has been made in the Broken Hill Proprietary Mine. The tonnage represented by it is about 140,588, carrying 21,088,200oz. of silver, worth at 4s. per ounce £4,217,640.

THE China and Manilla Steamship Company's steamer Zafiro, which arrived at Hongkong on the 12th, carried the passengers of the steamer Guthrie, which is now in Manilla with a broken shaft. It appears that the Guthrie fell in with a typhoon on the 30th September and after battling with the storm for some days broke her propeller. For three days, in the full force of the storm, disabled as she was, she drifted until on the 3rd October she found anchorage in an extremely dangerous place. So dangerous was the anchorage that the ship was expected to drift on the rocks every minute. The boats were got ready for lowering, life buoys were served out to the passengers, and every preparation made for a break-up of the ship. Fortunately the disabled steamer was sighted by the Spanish steamer Romulus, which towed her into Manilla, where she now lies awaiting the arrival of a new propeller.

THERE was very little change in regard to the industrial crisis in Australia when the China mail steamer left. It was reported that there was a possibility of the marine officers taking matters into their own hands, and placing themselves in communication with the employers independently of the labour unions. But on Monday the announcement was made that there was no truth in the rumour, and that the marine officers remained firm. Meetings continued to be held in the city, at which strike matters were being considered, but with little or no practical result. Mr. H. H. Champion, the English labour candidate, who is in Victoria, cabled the result of his observations regarding the Australian strike of his friend, Mr. John Burns, in England ; he tells Mr. Burns that in his opinion the strike has been grossly mismanaged. Since the mail left, however, a Reuter's telegram has announced the fact that the strike is practically at an end.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, M. Nilidoff, has been doing his best of late to irritate the Sultan against the British Government by representing the disaffected condition of Armenia as being due in great part to British agitators.

SENTENCE has been pronounced at Constantinople on ten Armenians charged with high treason, four being condemned to death, and the remainder to terms of imprisonment. The sentences, which were pronounced by the same judges who acquitted Moussa Bey, have greatly excited the Armenian community.

MISS MARY ANDERSON, Mrs. Langtry, and Miss Minnie Palmer have some sage advice to offer to young ladies desirous of going on the stage. Miss Anderson thinks "young women who wish to be actresses should make very sure that they have dramatic talent before they attempt to gratify their ambition." But if she is quite sure, she "should by all means try to gain a foothold on it." Miss Anderson thinks "powerful friends" may make this easy, "but if, friendless and unaided, she has to fight her way alone, her path will be rugged and thorny, and exposed as she will be to temptation and insult, she may grow weary and fall ere she reaches the goal." Mrs Langtry thinks "a good figure and a pretty face will often secure a girl an engagement," but insists on the necessity of "intelligence." Miss Palmer is a little pessimistic, warning the aspirant that the actress's life is not a bed of roses, but requires laborious toil. "Transcendent ability will accomplish nothing without hard work"

CAPTAIN GROMBTSHEVSKI, the Central Asian explorer, returned (says a St. Petersburg telegram) to Osh from his expedition to the Hindoo Koosh, having made a topographical survey extending over a distance of 7,000 versts and determined seventy-three astronomical points and 357 heights. Captain Grombtshevski also brought to Osh a number of natural history specimens of scientific value. Advices from Berlin state that the Russian Scientific Expedition to the Tian Shan, or Celestial Mountains, promises, according to report, to be of no less importance as regards the rectification of the orography and hydrography of that part of Asia than were Prjevalski's explorations for Central Asia. According to its observations, the Tian Shan seems to consist of a plateau more than twenty thousand feet high, with several mountain ranges on it and others branching from it. The Kilyka Pass does not exist, and the natural way is from the basin of the Chusta, not northwards, but south-eastwards, to the river Julius. The valleys of the mountain chains that branch off from this centre are watered by wide rivers, and the summits are covered by masses of snow, but so steep that there are hardly any glaciers. Almost all the rivers contain gold, the fauna is extremely rich, and there seem to be enormous deposits of coal and sulphur in the mountains.

MR. HARRIS SMITH, the well-known Victorian sportsman, has been appointed to the position of stipendiary steward by the committee of the V. R. C. His duties will be to attend all meetings save those held at Flemington, and act as the representative of the governing institution, in connection with the local stewards. Mr. Smith's long and honourable connection with racing fully qualifies him for the position, which requires a thorough knowledge of the sport, as well as a firm and resolute determination to put down the malpractices which are so common on the turf, and which local authorities in many instances have not sufficient experience or enough back bone to deal with in a proper manner.

ON delivering the first lecture of the season at Guy's Hospital lately, Mr. Clement Lucas alluded to the Army medical service as follows :—"In attempting to advise such a large number of new students as to their future—gentlemen who by the choice of this hospital have raised the medical school once more to the position it so long occupied of being the largest in the Metropolis—I can but feel a grave responsibility. There are many branches of this noble profession, but there is one, the Army Medical Service, which I feel it right to warn you against. I do so for your own sake, because I know you can do better, and contrary to a strong feeling of patriotism, which prompts me to say, 'Go, suffer, and die, regardless of the ill-bestowed honours of an ungrateful country.' The Army Medical Service has never received its proper recognition at the hands of the State, and in advising you not to enter it, I do but repeat the advice given to me in this very theatre by the Lecturer on Anatomy more than twenty years ago."

DEATH OF GENERAL GILLESPIE.

Our Mhow correspondent reports the death of Major-General Gillespie, C. B., as having occurred late on Monday night. The General, who was appointed to the Mhow Command in March, 1886, first entered the Service (British Infantry) on the 8th June, 1849, as Ensign. He was promoted Lieutenant in July 1855, Captain, 1862 ; Major, 1868 ; Lieutenant Colonel, 1873 ; Colonel, 1878 ; Major-General (local rank) 1886, and Major-General in the Army in 1887. Whilst an Ensign the deceased Officer served throughout the Persian Campaign of 1856-57, including the storm and capture of Reshire ; surrender of Bushire ; the expedition to Borazjoon and battle of Kooshab, for which he received a medal and clasp. In 1882 as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the First Division he served throughout the Egyptian War and was present at the engagements of El Magfar, Tel-el-Mahuta, and Kassassin, and in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. For his services he was mentioned in the despatches and awarded a medal and clasp besides being created Companion of the Bath and receiving the Third Class Order of the Osmanieh and the Khedive's Star. The Field Force engaged in the operations in the Bikanir territory in 1883-84 was commanded by General (then Colonel) Gillespie on which occasion his services were highly eulogised in the despatches. General Gillespie was a popular as well as an efficient officer and his loss is sincerely mourned throughout the Presidency.

A DECISION OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REVERSED.

INFORMATION has reached Bombay that the Privy Council, on Saturday last, reversed a decision given by the Bombay High Court, on the 20th June last in the case of Rahmubhoy Hubibhoy, the original defendant and appellant, against Mr. C. A. Turner original plaintiff and respondent. Mr. Turner, as official assignee, and assignee of Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, had filed the suit against the defendant, praying that he might be ordered to make discovery of and account to him for all properties and monies of the insolvent, which were in the possession of himself or of his firm at the date of the insolvency of Alladinbhoy and subsequent thereto. In December, 1888, Mr. Justice Scott passed a decree for the plaintiff ; and accounts were ordered to be taken. The defendant Rahmubhoy appealed ; and in March, 1890, the Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, confirmed the decree of first instance with some variations in the directions as to the accounts. In May 1890, the appellant, represented by the Hon. Mr. Macpherson ; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, presented a petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, on the ground, among others, that the appeal involved a substantial point of law, and that the case was a fit one for appeal to her Majesty in Council. Notice to show cause against the granting of the certificate was served upon Mr. Turner, and after argument, the Appeal Court refused to grant the certificate applied for. The Privy Council have now granted to Rahmubhoy special leave to appeal from the decision of the Bombay High Court.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S Cotton Circular dated Hongkong, October 30th says :—

Since the date of our last report, a steady moderate business has been done principally in the suitable and good qualities of the lower counts of Indian Yarn, whose current prices here are so cheap as to admit of good business and easy sales in the consuming districts. Although importers are freely meeting buyers the prevailing rates showing a loss on laying down cost of the desirable descriptions of Yarn, the impatience to realize has greatly subsided, and prices are consequently steady, except for unsuitable and inferior threads, which require some concession in order to induce purchases. As the new system of clearance of Yarn within three months after purchase, will come into force from next month, dealers generally are disinclined to operate in undesirable and common qualities, although offered very cheap. We cannot look for a decided improvement in prices here until moderate supplies and encouraging advices are received from India. Only a limited business has been done in special suitable chops of No. 20s. and 16s., prices showing little or no change. Desirable threads of No. 12s. have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and the market closes steady for such qualities. In consequence of cheap rates, a fair business has passed in superior and suitable threads of No. 10s. previous prices having been maintained. Small sales of medium qualities are reported at very low rates. There has been less inquiry for Nos. 8s. and 6s., and only a small business has been done at a decline on previous quotations. No change is to be noticed in Nos. 14s 18s., 22s. and 30s. to 40s., which are neglected. Small sales of No. 24s. are reported at cheaper rates. The market in Japan had again lapsed into a state of inactivity, and notwithstanding a decline of one dollar in prices, sale during the fortnight had only amounted to about 500 bales. During the fortnight arrivals 7,076 bales, sales 7,681 bales. Shipments to Coast Port 1,292 bales ; add unsold stocks 28,188* bales. Direct Shipment for Japan 1,340 bales for Shanghai 5,432 bales. Latest advices from Shanghai report a good business during the fortnight in suitable qualities and favourite chops of No. 16s. and No. 20s., whose prices were steady ; but inferior descriptions were difficult of sale, even at lower rates. Demand for the lower counts had considerably fallen off. A good enquiry has prevailed at the Coast Ports for suitable qualities at cheap rates.

THE CONSECRATION OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

THE ceremony of consecrating the Holy Trinity Church, lately completed in the compound of the Indo-British Institution, was performed yesterday evening by the Right. Rev. Dr. Mylne, Lord Bishop of Bombay, in the presence of a very large congregation. The altar was profusely decorated with evergreens. On the arrival of Dr. Mylne, the clergy, consisting of the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, Senior Chaplain ; the Rev. Charles Gilder, the Incumbent of the Church ; together with the ministers and chaplains of the diocese, and the choir formed themselves into a procession in the compound and filed into the sacred edifice, taking up their appointed places in the chancel. The door of the church were opened after the Bishop knocked three times with his pastoral staff from without. The Rev. Mr. Lord preceded bearing the mitre, whilst the clergy and choir proceeded down the aisle to their respective places. During this part of the service Psalm XLVI. was chanted, and when the Bishop had seated himself on the north side of the sanctuary the Rev. Mr. Gilder requested his lordship to open formally the Church in the name and on behalf of the congregation. Several prayers, invoking the blessing of the Lord, were offered and the Bishop then walked down to the baptistry where he placed his right hand on the font in the presence of the clergy, and offered up a prayer for its dedication. The choir here chanted Hymn No. 395 and Psalm LXXXIV., after which the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis read the lesson taken from Revelation XXI. Dr. Mylne then addressed the congregation, and stated that those who had been responsible for the building of the Church had only been able to give a sufficient amount for the erection of the church itself. Further funds were necessary to obtain the furniture ; the pulpit, the new altar, the reading desk, and other fittings to the value of Rs. 800 had been subscribed by those interested in the work. In order to provide suitable seating accommodation a sum of about Rs. 1,800 was still required, and he invited those present to subscribe towards these expenses. A collection was made, and the choir chanted the hymn, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty. After the deed of consecration had been read and signed by the Bishop the ceremony concluded with the chanting of Hymn No. 242.

DR. MILLS'S commentary on the Gathas, constituting the second part of the work, which has been assisted by the India Office, is (says the *Athenæum*) now in type, and will soon be issued. The full publication of the first volume, which contains the Zend, Pahlavi, Sanskrit, and Persian texts, and which has been so long in the hands of Continental specialists in an unfinished condition, will be delayed for some months, owing to the reprinting of portions antiquated by the acquisition of additional MSS. Work upon the first part was interrupted by the author's engagement with the 31st volume of the "Sacred Books of the East."

MR. D. E. CRANENBURGH, Pleader, has purchased the copyright in Sutherland's *Weekly Reporter*, and is about to publish a cheap fac-simile reprint of the same.

WELCOME TO MR. W. S. CAINE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C. I. E., President of the Indian Temperance Association, presided on Monday evening last at a large and enthusiastic public meeting convened at the Framji Cowasji Hall, under the auspices of the Independent Order of Good Templars and the Indian Christian Temperance Band, for the purpose of according Mr. W. S. Caine, who had arrived that morning by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Sutlej, a welcome in connection with his efforts in the cause of temperance in this country.

The large hall and galleries of the building were literally crowded to overflowing by a most enthusiastic gathering of natives of all nationalities interspersed with a few European and Eurasian gentlemen and ladies the major portion of whom were members of the I. O. G. T. Association, and had donned the various insignia of their respective orders. The advent of Mr. Caine was heralded with bursts of applause which continued for several minutes, till that gentleman took his seat by the chairman on a raised platform at the north end of the hall.

The proceedings of the evening were opened by the singing of a temperance ode of welcome by the members of the I. O. G. T. and Indian Christian Temperance Associations, after which the Chairman in introducing Mr. Caine, said that they had met there that evening to once more welcome back amongst them Mr. Caine—(loud applause)—whose most distinguished efforts in the humble cause of temperance were well known throughout India and with which, he was sure, they all sympathised. It was one of the very greatest importance to India and one upon which they were called upon to decide to meet and unless steps were taken, and that at once, to arrest the progress of the disease it would soon be beyond remedy. As an illustration of the manner in which the Abkari laws were carried out in India he quoted a particular case in which a liquor shop had been erected recently near by a certain mill. The Municipality, he said had objected to its location within their limits and Government met the difficulty by placing the shop outside the limits of the Municipality, but nearer the mill than it would originally have been. ("Shame," laughter and applause). He gave the Government credit for good intentions and did not believe that they were actuated by any *malice prepense*, but he was convinced that the Abkari system in India was defective ("shame")—and that there was an urgent need for reorganisation. In conclusion the chairman expressed his great pleasure in being in a position to welcome back Mr. Caine to Bombay.

Mr. Rule, president of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, then made a few appropriate remarks eulogistic of Mr. Caine after which Mr. T. M. Carroll, secretary of the Indian Christian Temperance Band read an address of welcome.

Mr. Caine who was received with loud and prolonged applause opened his address with several complimentary remarks about the chairman, whose career as an advocate the speaker said had been watched in England—(hear, hear and applause)—and whom he hoped one day to see appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Bombay Bench. The speaker said Mr. Telang as president of the Indian Temperance Association had done great service in the cause of temperance in India. He then referred to what had been done by himself and Mr. Samuel Smith in the House of Commons with reference to the liquor traffic. In India, when they had "met the enemy in the gate and defeated them." He then spoke at same length on the notable resolution with reference to the outstill system in Bengal which was moved by Mr. Smith and seconded by himself and which brought about the defeat of the most compact Conservative Government that this century had seen." That England had found India sober and made them drunk. (Laughter and applause.) But as there was a band of temperance advocates in India, such as no other country in the world possessed, and as there was an old proverb in English that "prevention was better than cure," and as England was almost past recovery, it was the duty of India to teach the Western country a lesson in temperence. He quite agreed with the chairman in saying that the Government had good intentions but they would bear in mind the old saw that the way to hell, was paved with good intentions and as Government did not appear inclined to carry out these good intentions it was their duty to address themselves to the cause and see that Government did do so. He condemned the excise system prevalent in India which, he said, found in the House of Commons such supporters as Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson (hisses). He did not pretend to have the knowledge of Mr. Pritchard in these matters and after labouring through the 220 pages of his last despatch he had to confess he was no more enlightened but with all due deference to Mr. Pritchard's knowledge of the intricacies of the question he would still say that the Abkari system in India was an iniquitous one despite the special pleading of the *Pioneer* to the contrary. Mr. Caine then referred to the local option question and said that from the speech made by the Governor at Ahmedabad, he should say Lord Harris appeared to know nothing about it. His Excellency had said "Do not think I am not sympathetic with you for if at any time you can show me that the District Magistrate and Collector disregarded your representations where you have a good case I shall be perfectly prepared to look into the matter." But said Mr. Caine, despite this assurance the local option question was really "the chip in His Excellency's porridge." The fact was that His Excellency would refer the matter to Mr. Pritchard. Continuing Mr. Caine said that he was of opinion that the income-tax which was undoubtedly a burden upon the people should be repealed and the hole in the revenue filled by an increased tax upon imported liquors. He then eulogised the Vernacular Press of India for the manner in which they had stood up in the cause of temperance, the Allahabad *Pioneer*—(hisses)—(he desired them not to hiss the paper)—which by its insane and prejudicial attacks upon the cause had done more good for it than all the native presses in India. He hoped when he returned to Bombay in January next after his tour in India he would have the biggest meeting in the largest hall in Bombay, or if that was not available, a public garden where he might form a Student's Temperance Association, for it was his belief that the regeneration of India was to be brought about by the educated classes. Mr. Caine resumed his seat amidst bursts of applause.

Mr. D. E. Wacha then proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker which was seconded by Dr. A. D. Mody and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Caine in reply paid a high compliment to Mr. P. B. Dantra for the manner in which he had kept him (Mr. Caine) posted up in the Abkari literature of India.

The usual compliments to the chairman terminated the meeting.

M. ONOU, Russian Minister at Athens, has been commissioned to accompany the Czarewitch on his approaching travels. There appears now to be no doubt that the Czarewitch has abandoned his intention of visiting the Sultan and of subsequently proceeding to the Holy Land. According to present arrangements, His Imperial Highness will go from Trieste to Athens, and thence to Egypt. In the course of his tour he will make a stay of several days at Saigon, the capital of Cochin-China.

AN Odessa "expediteur" has just contracted, for the conveyance of over ten thousand Circassians from the Caucasus to Turkey. The greater number of these emigrants will be landed at Trebizond. Our Odessa Correspondent remarks that the stream of Mohammedan emigrants from the Caucasus and Trans-Caucasia continues from year to year, and there is every prospect of an almost entire depletion of the Mohammedan element in those regions within the next few years.

THE musical library of Adolphe Adam, the composer, has now been acquired for the Paris Conservatoire. It consists altogether of 116 volumes, besides 37 volumes of autograph music, including the MS. score of his opera "Giralda," and several ballets, and an opera entitled "Lambert Simuel," the first part of which is in the handwriting of the composer, Francois Monpou, while the rest is by Adam himself. Monpou, who died at Orleans in 1841, is now almost forgotten, although in his day his settings of several songs by Alfred de Musset, Hugo, and Beranger, were highly popular.

AN American paper details the following methods for destroying grasshoppers :—Strong muslin or canvas, 3ft. wide and 15ft. long, is stretched on a frame and carried on a sledlike arrangement pulled by a team of horses. The canvas slants back, and is kept thoroughly saturated with kerosine. As this moves along the hoppers rise and fly against it, and everyone that touches the kerosine instantly dies. One barrel of kerosine will cover 120 acres, and will kill any number of grasshoppers.

MADAME PATTI has received a letter from Mr. Gladstone, speaking in flattering terms of her singing at the concert which he attended at Edinburgh last week. Mr. Gladstone says :—"It was a rare treat to hear from your Italian lips the songs of my own British tongue rendered with a delicacy of modulation and a fineness of utterance such as no native vocalist in my hearing ever reached or ever approached."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[*From the Home papers.*]

A new decree has been issued by Brazilian Minister of Finance relating to banks of issue. The banks of this class, created by a decree of January 17 last, are authorised to issue one half their notes against gold, under the same terms as the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil; but, except by special permission of the Department of Finance, not previous to the completion of the issue against Government stock. The issue of the Banco de S. Paulo, "to whose district will now pertain the States of Parana and Santa Catharina," is increased to S40,000,000, this establishment being obliged to make to the States of its zone, independent of the guarantee of the Federal Treasury, under the most favourable conditions permitted by the position of the market, "the loans necessary to the reorganisation of their finances." To the bank of issue to be organised in Pernambuco an additional issue of S10,000,000 is conceded under the conditions of the decree of March 18 of the present year, "with the clause and for the purpose of realising, so soon as it may be constituted, a loan of S10,000,000 to the said State, under conditions to be established by the Department of Finance, without federal guarantee." The banks of issue against gold and those of issue against bonds of the public debtare to receive reciprocally the notes of each other, under penalty of liquidation of the establishment refusing. The faculty of issue is re-established for the Banco da Bahia, as granted by its statutes, up to a sum of S10,000,000 against the deposit of gold to the amount of one-half of this sum. Commenting on this decree, the *Rio News* observes :—"By the terms of this decree, the issue of currency on a gold basis becomes practically unlimited, special issues of S36,000,000 are added to the emission already conceded, the zones of the regional banks are subjected to another modification, the banks of a certain class are subjected to an obligation from which they were exempted in the decree of January 17, and two new banks are subjected to obligations of making State loans without the federal guarantee recently established by decree. Why a foreign banker should have a guarrantee on his loans, while the national banker must take his own risk, is a difference we cannot explain further than to class it with the other conflicting modifications and exceptions which appear to constitute the greater part of the financial system now dominant. It is considered by many prominent financial authorities that uniformity, simplicity, and system are essential factors in the successful administration of the nation's finances but Ruy Barbosa evidently thinks otherwise. If he or anyone else, can evolve a consistent, harmonious, and intelligible system out of the conflicting and confusing elements contained in the decrees which have been issued in regard to banking and currency since the beginning of the year, it will be more than we have been able to do, and more than anyone has succeeded in doing thus far."

With reference to the Russian salt industry, Consul Talbot reports that the output of rock salt in the Donetz basin during the year 1889 reached 196,870 tons, of which 183,147 tons were sold. At the Bakhmut works (province of Ekaterinoslav,) which are fitted with 19 boiling pans, the output was 31,886 tons, and 26,226 tons were sold and exported. The 22 salt works situated near the town of Slaviansk, Izum district (province of Kharkov,) with 45 plans, produced 52,247 tons of salt, and 53,531 tons were sold and exported, including the balance left over from the previous year. The total production of boiled salt during 1889 is computed at 281,003 tons, showing an increase of 40,395 against 1888. The quantity sold and exported was 262,793 tons, or an increase of 26,761 tons. A commission appointed by the Tariff Committee at the last annual meeting of representatives of the Russian railway companies to inquire into the present condition of the salt industry in Russia has already visited most of the principal centres of the industry in the region referred to, and is now carrying on similar inquiries in the Crimea.

In the course of the statement by the Director of the United States Mint explaining his action with regard to purchases of silver, allusion is made to the effect of the recent rise in the gold price of silver upon the rate of production. Mr. Leach observes that he had just returned from a visit to the great silver mines in the West, and he says that undoubtedly the rise has stimulated production. The increased production is, however, partly due to the advance in the value of lead, which is often found combined with silver. Some mines which have for some time past been abandoned are now once more in full operation. He adds, however two observations, one of which is of particular importance. He notes, in the first place, that silver mining cannot be actively carried on during winter, and a decrease in production must for this reason be expected. Of still greater weight is his remark that the American silver lodes are being rapidly exhausted, and that, except in Australia,he does not know of any recent discoveries which can take the place of the mines now being worked out. All this goes to support the view that the production of the precious metals is not primarily a question of price. It is a question of discovery and of original supply. The production of gold fell off seriously after 1872, notwithstanding the increase in its value, and if the existing silver mines are being worked out, as Mr. Leach says they are, no rise in the value of the metal can greatly augment the supply unless new mines are discovered. But the experience of centuries shows that discoveries of gold and silver are among the permanent uncertainties of the world.

According to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, Mr. Goschen, in his conversation with Herr Lang, the Hungarian Under Secretary of State, who has visited London in order to consult leading,financiers on the question of the resumption of specie payments in Austria-Hungary, has expressed approval in principle of the plan sketched to him by Herr Lang. From this statement we may infer that the Hungarian plan does not rest on a principal inimical to the monetisation of silver. It will be remembered that in his speech in the debate on bimetallism in the House of Commons in April last Mr. Goschen pointed out that as far back as 1878 he had condemned the crusade in favour of the general adoption of a gold Standard. He also declared during the debate that, in his opinion, gold and silver should be "partners" in doing the currency work of the world, and that other countries adopting bimetalism, or even a silver currency alone, would do a general service to mankind. Mr. Goschen further explicitly avowed the opinion that it would be better for all concerned that the world's currency should rest on two metals rather than on one, and that their relative fvalue should be sustained.

An Odessa correspondent of the *Levan et ald* gives the following statistic of the exports of Russian grain rom all ports as evidence that the Russian grain export trade is steadily declining in conferance of the competition of American, Indian, and Egyptian cereal products :—

First half of	Grains exports
1888	346,366,415
1889	310,209,473
1890	257,810,118

Some interesting statistics showing the progress of savings banks in Russia have been published by a St. Petersburg journal. In 1881 there were 74 such institutions, the dep sits amounting to 9,054,648 roubles. In 1886 the number of the banks had increased to 326, and the amount of the deposits to 26,219,400 roubles, and at the beginning of the present year there were 841 banks with deposits amounting to 118,091,748 roubles. The first seven months of the current year showed continued progress, the deposits having increased by 18,147,102 roubles, against an increase of 16,228,118 roubles during the corresponding portion of 1889.

The Constantinople mail advices, dated October 20, report continued steady business in cotton yarns and goods, with a weakening tendency of prices consequent on the abundance of stocks. The iron market had become firmer, some good sales having been made. Abundant arrivals from all quarters had kept the wheat market weak, and flour prices were also tending down wards. Sugar prices were lower, while coffee prices had risen. Business in exports had been generally slack, and on the whole the season was proving a dull one.

Report from Uruguay are of a very discouraging character. The *Buenos Ayres Standard* of October 4 says :—"Affairs in Banda Oriental could not be worse. Both the Government and the people are simply off their heads. Madmen could not legislate worse for a financial crisis than our neighbours, and the inevitable result of such insanity will soon be seen. Politics are quiet, but finances are rotten to the core. The Government will probably launch into more paper money and more Cedulas, the old South American way of begging a financial difficulty."

A Dalziel telegram from Scranton, Penn., dated October 27, states that "the Wooten, Mosely and Clifton Lace Company, of Nottingham, have arranged for the erection here of a large lace factory, which will give employment to at least 500 people. Messrs. Wooten and Mosely were here in August, when they selected the site, and Mr. Martin, their agent, telegraphs from New York that he will be here to-day with plans for the building, which will cover six acres. The capital of the American Company is 500,000 dols., of which 75,000 dols. have been subscribed here. The site selected is in the southern part of the city, upon a plot of ground given to the Company by Mr. William Connell, a large coal dealer. The firm promise to have the factory in running order by next August. The reason for their location here is the passing of the McKinley bill, which has increased the dut yon lace by 20 per cent."

The improvement in the traffic by the Suez Canal has continued, and been accelerated in the second decade of October 1st. the receipts from shipping from the 11th to the 20th having amounted to 1,910,000f a surplus of 310,000f on the same period of 1889. There still remains a deficit of 750,000f since the 1st January. The company publishes in its bulletin a return of the trade of France with countries situated beyond the Suez Canal in the last two complete years. As the information is compiled from general Customs returns and not from those of the canal company alone, the returns comprise the whole of the trade, whether by the Red Sea or by the long sea route. The total value of these imports and exports in 1889 was 688 million francs, an increase of 38 millions on 1888. British India occupied the first place, with a total of 220 millions, which was a decrease of 18 millions on the year. The direct trade with Australia also declined from 57 millions to 37. That with China rose from 141 to 185 millions, and with Japan from 64 to 89 millions. The trade with the Dutch Indies fell from 54 to 36 millions, and that with Reunion Island from 26 to 22 millions. There was only a small increase in the commerce with French Indo-China, from 16¼ to 17 millions; but the French possessions in India gained 7 millions in a total of 24 millions; Oceana, 5 in 15 and Eastern Africa 9 in 22. The trade with Madagascar, including Mayotte Nossiu-Be, and Sto Marie only amounted to 2,500,000f.

The question of false packing in East Indian cotton says the *Economist* is still under consideration by the United Cotton Spinners' Association and the Liverpool Cotton Association (Limited). The matter has just been gone into very carefully by a Special Committee, composed of spinners, merchants, and brokers, and we understand a report of this Committee will shortly be laid before the members of the Liverpool Association with a view to bye-laws being passed to meet the necessities of the case. The Committee in their recommendations deal (1) with a more thorough examination of the cotton, including not only the sampling of every bale in three places if desired, as provided in existing bye-laws, but also the opening out of 3 per cent. of the number of bales under examination. (2) The bringing in to arbitration on quality of samples drawn from the hard side. (3) The extension of the time for claiming to twelve months. (4) The power left in the hands of arbitrators to award a penalty not exceeding ½d per lb. These recommendations may seem severe, but the Committee point out that they have been impressed with the necessity of framing recommendations stringent enough to induce all connected with the moving of the East Indian cotton crop to adopt such safeguards as will effectively prevent the recurrence of the widespread system of false packing which has prevailed this last season, and which has done so much to injure the sale even honestly-packed cotton.

VON MOLTKE'S NINETIETH BIRTHDAY.

Count Von Moltke's ninetieth birthday has been celebrated with great rejoicing in Germany on Saturday night 25th ult. a monster procession of 20,000 persons went to Von Moltke's residence. The procession was artistically arranged by a number of prominent painters and sculptors, and was accompanied by several bands of music. In reply to an address from the President of the Committee, Count Von Moltke expressed his thanks for this brilliant manifestation on the part of the city of Berlin. The foundation of the Empire which made Berlin great was the work of the great Emperor William, and if a share in this result was attributed to himself, they must also bear in mind his faithful companions and those brave men who had sealed their loyalty with their death.

On Sunday 26th ult. a grand banquet was given at the New Palace in honour of Count Von Moltke, who travelled to Berlin in the Imperial special train, and was loudly cheered on arrival.

The *Daily Telegraph* published an account by a special correspondent of a visit to Count Von Moltke. In the course of his article the writer says :—"There is a total absence of all profusion of gifts, or of collections of trophies from campaigns or foreign countries, that one might naturally expect to behold in the residence of such a martial hero. There is a majestic simplicity—almost barrenness—about the mansion, especially in the private apartments of the noble owner. All that surrounds him is a living proof of the dislike he has to public or private mention of what he has effected in his life. No stranger has ever heard him introduce a subject connected with his past exploits. If conversation turns thereon in his presence, and he is forced to speak, he does, but briefly and unwillingly, for the sole reason that he thereby becomes the centre figure, and attention is drawn to himself. He does not look upon his deeds as the world does. He simply regards them as the successful fulfilment of duty......with a hand as steady as that of a young man of twenty, he writes in a bold and distinct style, with the aid of glasses, but without the slightest physical difficulty. In fact, a good deal of his correspondence is written by himself. In some cases he will draw up a draft in pencil to be copied by his nephew, who strange to say has a handwriting that so much resembles that of his uncle that though the Field 'Marshall signs the letter, it is difficult to trace any distinction between the two styles. In fact, to my knowledge there are many letters written by him framed by the recipients, and treasured on the supposition that they came from the pen of Count Moltke himself. In some of his features too, Major Helmuth von Moltke is not unlike his avuncular namesake. Separated by a curtain from his study is his diminutive bed-room, about 11 feet by 8 feet, with two large windows in it. It must be remembered that at this time of year Count Moltke has a temperature of 72 Fahrenheit in his room, and as it was much colder in his sleeping apartment, I asked him if he did not find the sudden change disagreeable, especially as the two windows must expose him to more cold. 'Oh no,' he replied, 'and then you know it would be difficult to arrange otherwise in this house. I find it difficult to mount stairs now, so I must live on the ground floor, and there are not two convenient rooms together unless I go into a turret sort of apartment, which I do not like. As to the cold, I do not feel it in my bedroom, and in summer I open the windows in my sitting-room and the curtain between the two apartments.' The bed-room reminded me of that of Kaiser Wilhelm the First for simplicity, though its furniture was even more scanty. A plain German bedstead and a modest washstand, with a couple of chairs, and a few photographs on the wall, and there you have a specimen of the nocturnal luxury Helmuth von Moltke, the author of the modern German Empire, permits himself. 'Here is Spartan simplicity,' exclaimed Kaiser Wilhelm II., in astonishment, as he stood in this room some weeks ago, 'many a one might learn a lesson from this." . . .

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 18th November, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkev	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	2	23 p.m.	...	32
Suez	18	1	10 p.m.	1	50

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 18th November, 1890.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	52	...	3
„ Kurrachee ...	...	36	...	1
„ Madras	1	44	...	1

"During the past few days," wrote the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* on the 30th ult., "an arrangement has been come to by which Lord Randolph Churchill shall once more give his services to the Conservative party. It has been felt for some time by the most prominent men of the party in both Houses, outside of the Administration, that the noble lord should be restored to active public life by investing him with a responsibility worthy of his ability and influence. The result of a series of conferences at the Carlton Club and much communication by letter is that Lord Randolph shall under no circumstances join the present Ministry, as he could not do so in other than a subordinate position, but that upon a change of Government he shall be offered the leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons. I may say that to this course the noble lord has signified his assent.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

According to intelligence received in Lisbon on the 28th ult., Lord Salisbury, at his interview with the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in London, at the Foreign Office on the previous day, appeared dispose to open fresh negotiations at Lisbon for a new treaty between Portugal and Great Britain.

It is announced in the *Dia* of Oct. 29 that the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs has proposed to the British Government a *modus vivendi*, the terms of which are equitable to both parties and are being considered at the present moment in London.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN GREECE.

M. Tricoupis, the Greek Premier, and all the members of the Ministry have resigned in consequence of the defeat of the Government at the late general elections. M. Delyannis, the leader of the Opposition, whom M. Tricoupis succeeded in 1886, has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

While in Athens and the whole province of Attica the supporters of M. Tricoupis everywhere triumphed at the polls, the reports received show that in most other places the Government has sustained a crushing defeat. Among others, the Minister of Public Worship lost his seat. Out of the 150 deputies elected, there are in all only about fifty supporters of the Ministry of M. Tricoupis. The Opposition never expected so sweeping a victory. The admirers of M. Tricoupis complain of the ingratitude of the country to that statesman, whose great services to Greece since his accession to office in 1886 are not disputed even by his antogonists. Great regret (the Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says) is expressed in many quarters at the unexpected fall of M. Tricoupis. His followers anticipate his speedy return to power, but, in their case at least, it is to be presumed that the wish is father to the thought. Owing to the result of the elections, Reuter telegraphs that the value of gold has risen, while the Funds have fallen.

M. Delyannis was entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet immediately after M. Tricoupis's resignation. Having asked the King to allow him several days in which to form a new Ministry, His Majesty has granted three days' delay.

GERMANY.

Through the *Hamburger Nachrichten* Prince Bismarck denies the statement of a Paris journal that the Emperor invited him also with the generals commanding Army Corps to come and take part in Sunday's demonstration, with the addition that he might have done so on his own accord, had his health only allowed him, and that for the rest the relations between him and the Field-Marshal are cordial enough, as witness three artistic sovenirs of Count which adorn the walls of Friedrichsruh.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Potsdam on Tuesday afternoon (Oct. 28) to return the visit of courtesy which was paid him last summer at Ostend by the German Emperor when on his way to England. After the due visits had been exchanged between the Schloss and the New Palace, a grand state banquet was held in the latter, Sir E. Malet, British Ambassador, formerly British Minister at Brussels, being one of the guests.

The annual dinner given in Berlin on the 27th inst. in commemoration of the surrender of Metz and its conqueror, Prince Frederick Charles, was attended by the Emperor, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Frederick Leopold, and many officers and personal friends of the late Prince. In his speech the Emperor referred to the deeds of the Prince, who would always serve the German army as a model of bravery and the highest military virtues.

FRANCE.

The Budget debate was continued in the Chamber on Friday (Oct. 24). Bishop Freppel severely criticised the increase of expenditure, complaining that the public revenue was made a machine of war against Catholicism, and maintaining that the only hope of fiscal order lay in the return of a Conservative majority. On the 27th inst, M. Leon Say spoke for nearly two hours in the Budget debate in the Chamber. He advocated an increase of the spirit duties and a remodelling of the land tax as the best way of balancing the 1891 Budget. He suggested for the future a procedure by which Budgets would be framed, as in England, by the responsible Minister instead of being settled by the committee haphazard. The debate was continued on the following day by MM. Casimir, Berier, Luckroy, and Burdeau, and adjourned.

On Wednesday, 29th ult., M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, pointed out that the costs of administration, and of the collection of the revenue,had been reduced during the last ten years by seventeen per cent., and he argued that an important improvement had been achieved by incorporating the Extraordinary War Budget, into the Ordinary Budget. The Budget for 1891, he said, comprised retrenchments of expenditure to the amount of a hundred and thirty-five millions of francs, and he added that if the extraordinary expenditure for war was not maintained in the Ordinary Budget, he would not consent to remain responsible for affairs.

M. Emile Moreau, Radical Deputy for Lille, has introduced a bill for taxing titles.

The new French Customs Tariffs Bill was issued on Oct. 25. The Government proposes a double tariff—one called a general tariff, to be subject to modification; the other a minimum tariff, which cannot be further reduced. There is a special clause authorising the Government to apply surtaxes and a prohibitive regime to goods from foreign countries which resort to similar expedients. No change is made in the duties on corn and flour; but on other articles of food the duties are raised, as well as upon cotton and other manufactures. The old duties on hemp, flax, and jute are revived. Such raw materials as are considered necessary for the great national industries are exempt from duty.

The civil marriage of Mdlle. Marie de Mohrenheim, daughter of the Russian Ambassador at Paris, with Vicomte Edouard de Seze, great-grandson of Louis XVI.'s intrepid advocate in 1793, took place at the Mairie of the 7th Arrondissement on Monday (Oct. 27.) The marriage was solemnised on the following day at the church of Ste. Clotilde, the Archbishop of Paris officiating, each ceremony being made the occasion of a Franco-Russian demonstration.

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* states that President Carnot will next May proceed to Moscow via St. Petersburg to attend the opening of the French Exhibition, and will subsequently visit the Volga territory, the Caucasus, and the Crimea.

Gen. Boulanger, in his recent statement of his receipts and expenditure, was anxious to show that he did not live on the money of Duchesse d'Uzes and the Comte de Paris, and insinuated that M. Naquet and others were paid by him. M. Naquet has published an indignant denial to this insinuation.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An eulogy of the late Sir Richard Burton was delivered on the 23rd inst. in the Diet of Trieste by Dr. Cambon, who praised him as an intrepid explorer, a gallant soldier, and an honour to the town of Trieste, which is especially indebted to him for his researches into the history of the province of Istria. The House adjourned, as a mark of respect for the deceased scholar.

Count Hartenau (Prince Alexander of Battenberg) will enter on his duties as colonel of the 27th Foot next week, and, being the junior colonel of that regiment, will command only a battalion. Probably a year will elapse before he rises to the supreme command of the regiment. He has yet to acquaint himself with the details of the Austrian service. His entrance into the Austrian Army (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*) is far from unimportant in itself. It puts an end, once and for all, to rumours about his return to Bulgaria, and if any troubles arise in the East his name alone will be worth an Army Corps. It will perhaps take years, in time of peace, for Col. Hartenau to rise to the rank of Lieut. Field Marshal, or Feldzeugmeister, and the command of an army corps or an army; but in time of war Austria would hardly fail to make use of his great prestige.

The entire Hungarian Press expresses satisfaction at the entry into the Cabinet of Herr von Szogyenyi,who is shortly to replace Baron Orczy as Minister near the King, with his official residence in Vienna. Herr von Szogyenyi will be replaced at the Foreign Office by Baron Pasetti, at present Second Under-Secretary, and he, in turn, will probably be succeeded by Baron Josika.

In the sitting of the Bohemian Diet on Oct. 28, Count Kinsky presented a declaration signed by the large landed proprietors and all the German and Old Czech Deputies refuting the protest made by the Young Czechs on the 25th inst. against the action of the Chief Provincial Marshal in closing the sitting of the Diet on the 21st on account of a scene produced by the attacks made by their party upon the Governor. The declaration affirms that the Provincial Marshal merely carried out his duty by upholding the dignity of the Diet and preserving order in the House.

RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondents of the *Times* and the *Daily Chronicle* learn that the Russian Finance Minister, M. Vischnegradski, has proposed to the Council of State to sanction a considerable increase of the duties on tea imported from British India. The new tariffs will greatly affect the British tea trade, which is carried on through Turkestan. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that when the Minister of Finance was in Khokand, besides calling attention to the unsatisfactory state of the local silver currency, the Russian merchants prayed for an increased duty on Indian tea, as otherwise the Chinese tea brought overland *via* Kyakhta will be unable to compete with it. At the same time the preparaton of the statate for the regulation of the new cotton plantations was decided upon.

The Finnish Customs will, before January next, be transferred to the management of the Russian officials. In the meanwhile the Russian Tariff will be submitted to a complete revisal; but it is uncertain whether the existing Customs frontier will be abolished.

Religious persecution is reported to be still going on in Russia in the former Polish provinces of Volhynia and Podolia.

THE BALKANS.

Prince Ferdinand, who was received with enthusiasm, opened the sixth session of the Bulgarian Sobranje on Oct. 27. In his speech he said that the Government, with the strong support of the people, would continue the policy which had during the past three years produced such good and useful results for the development, emancipation, and progress of the country. The speech also referred to an event which the Prince said had rendered the present year remarkable—namely, the granting of berats to the Bulgarian Bishops in Macedonia, thus giving satisfaction to one of the most lawful demands of their fellow-countrymen under the direct dominion of the Sultan, and at the same time showing the benevolent disposition of the Suzerain towards the whole Bulgarian nation, and the wish of the Sultan to see the Bulgarian nation advancing in the path of development and progress.

The *Warsaw Messenger*, which is the organ of General Gourko, the Governor of Poland, publishes a laudatory article on the young Duke of Zeta, second son of the Prince of Montenegro, whom it designates as Russia's new candidate *in petto* for the throne of Bulgaria.

Prince Mirko is but eleven years old. It is hinted, however, that his juvenility need be no bar to his election, as a Russian Commissioner General could govern for him till his majority. Ex-King Milan has left Belgrade for Vienna, Paris, and probably London.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT.

Lisbon, Oct. 30.—The *Dia* says it was after the Portuguese Government had made inquiries relative to the grounds for the British stern-wheel gunboats entering the Zambesi that they entered into negotiations with the Foreign Office, and that Lord Salisbury consented to negotiate a new treaty and to the discussions being held in Lisbon.

From other sources I understand that the question of the gunboats was not discussed and that no such inquiries were made, but that, having doubts of the result, Senhor Bocage instructed Senhor Soveral, the Charge d'Affaires in London, to negotiate modifications in the Convention and to propose a *modus vivendi* Lord Salisbury consented to entertain the request, but gave Senhor Soveral to understand that he considered the Convention abandoned, that Portugal could not gain by having rejected it, and that the conditions of the *modus vivendi* would not reduce the interests of England as secured by the Convention.

The matter is now under Lord Salisbury's consideration. It is supposed that one of the first acts of the Portuguese Government will be the opening of all the rivers on the East Coast of Africa to free navigation.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The following police order has just been issued by the Prefect of St. Petersburg, General Groesser :—"Having again noticed that in certain cases the families of expelled Jews not having right of residence remain here, I enjoin upon all police inspectors precise and undeviating execution of Order 289, of Oct. 15, 1888, whereby, in transferring Jews to their proper places of abode, their families must be sent with them.—*Times*.

[A representative address from the Jews of the United Kingdom was presented to Cardinal Manning, at Westminster, last night, by the Rev. Dr. Adler, acting Chief Rabbi, in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of his Eminence and the assistance he had rendered in the cause of religious education and the prevention of Jewish persecutions].

THE TIPPERARY TRIALS.

The trial of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and others was resumed at Tipperary on Monday (Oct 27.)

Mr. Godfrey, a boycotted tobacconist, gave further evidence. He deponed that on a night in August last a bottle was thrown through the fanlight of his shop. He was aroused by the noise, and on coming down smelt gunpowder. The bottle fell close to a lot of matches, but did not ignite them.

William Sadlier, a boycotted tenant on the Smith-Barry estate, gave evidence in regard to the difficulties he experienced in selling stock. One evening, as he and some friends were returning home from Tipperary, two bombs were thrown under their feet. They exploded with a loud noise, but nobody was hurt. Witness saw some people running away, and fired his revolver at them. The night was very dark.

Further evidence was adduced in proof of the alleged outrages of the boycotted tenants of Mr Smith-Barry. Dr. Nodin said that in January last his window were broken by stones, and could not get the window repaired for three months. One of the stones thrown through his dining-room window weighed about 12 lb. Before this time witness had never had any trouble in getting people to work for him.

Miss Sarah White, examined by Mr. Ronan, stated that her mother was Mrs. White, of Greenrath. Her father died on 21st December 1889. Since then she had lived at Greenrath with her mother. Her father had paid rent to Mr. Townsend for Mr. Smith-Barry. They had lived on good terms with their neighbours till they were boycotted in May 1890. They had no difficulty till then in getting goods in the shops, or in getting servants or people to work for them. They used to send their milk to the Creamery at the Junction. On the 8th. May 1890, the milk was sent as usual to the Creamery. It was received that day, but a person came up in the evening to say that it would not be received any more; and they did not send it any more. On the morning of the 13th May, about 2 a. m.. a window in their house was broken. About eleven o'clock on the same day all the servants left but one—three women indoor servants, two men servants, and two milkers—without any notice of their intention to leave. They had had no dispute or quarrel with them. After the milk was refused at the Creamery they had to send it to Mr. Townsend. Previous to May 1890 they had no difficulty in getting persons to work for them. After the milkers left them, they had to get milkers from Mr Townsend, the factor. Mr Townsend had to send men to get their hay saved; and the Cork Defence Association sent some assistance. At present the domestic work was done by emergency servants. (Laughter.) She spoke to an occasion when she had been refused butter and eggs by four Tipperary shop keepers. Now they got their provisions from the police stores and boycotted shops. She could assign no reason for the treatment [illegible] had got except that they had paid rent. They had police protection at present.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien asked if witness had discussed her evidence with any one.

Witness said that she had made a deposition to District Inspector Rafter.

Mr. O'Brien—Any one else? Look to your left at the venerable beauty (pointing to Mr. George Bolton.)

Mr. Shannon—Mr. O'Brien, we have already taken exception to your using personal observations of that character, and we shall have to take serious notice of your conduct if this continues.

Mr. O'Brien—Very well; look at the gentleman who is not a beauty.

Mr. Irwin—You really must refrain from making personal observations of that kind.

Mr. Shannon asked witness if she had discussed her evidence with Mr. George Bolton.

Witness replied no.

Maggie O'Brien, Greenrath, examined by Mr. Hart, stated that she was in the service of Mrs. White. She came over in May from the Cork Defence Association. She had a fellow-servant Jane Plummer, and one day last June going in with her towards Tipperary, they were insulted by some boys. The boys said they need not go back to Mrs. Whites to milk any more cows, that they would not go back alive, and that their lives would be taken that night. Stones were thrown at them but they were not struck. They waited about two hours in Tipperary for the police patrol that was going to Greenrath and on their way back they saw two of the youths, who cried out, "Now we have them." The Police kept behind, and the youths rushed at them. They called out "Police." The police came to their assistance, and the youths were arrested. They were strangers to the youths, and had never given them any cause of offence.

On Tuesday, Oct 28th Jas. English, labourer, Mungarty, near Tipperary, was examined by Mr. Ronan. In October last, he said, he was engaged at general work at the rent office in Tipperary, and one night while in Henry Street, he was attacked and assaulted so badly that he had to keep his bed for a fortnight. He got his house at Mungarty from Mr. Smith-Barry ten or eleven months ago. One night shortly after he went to live there, a volley of rocks was fired at his door. He went out and found five or six persons there, and he fired his revolver at them, Some time before he was employed by Mr. Smith-Barry he was working for Rutherford (a boycotted merchant in Tipperary), and while drawing water one afternoon he was assaulted and cut about the head with a stick. Q.—Can you tell us why all this was done to you? A.—No, sir, I cannot. Q.—Did you ever give any one cause? A.— No, never. I have lived seventeen years in Tipperary, and before this business I was always able to do my work in peace.

The proceedings at the trial on Wednesday 29th ult. were of a more than usually interesting character. Two of the witnesses who were called at the outset of the proceedings refused to give evidence, and were committed for contempt. One of them Miss Sadlier, of Scallaheen, near Tipperary, is said to be a lady who was boycotted some time ago, but who has since come to terms with her neighbours. The other was a young man, Simon Gleeson, shop assistant of Edmund Fitzgerald, merchant in the main street. The lattar was committed for eight days, and Miss Sadlier till Friday. The name of Joseph F. Duggan was called, and he failed to appear. The Magistrate in this case decided not to proceed against him till the solicitor should be heard.

MR. THOMAS CRAIGIE GLOVER.

The *St. Stephen's Review* in its "Portraits" gives the following sketch of the professional career of Mr. Thomas Craigie Glover whose work has been done principally in India :—

Mr. Thomas Craigie Glover, of Mount Grange, Edinburgh, and Earls ferry House, Fifeshire says the writer is one of those capable Scotchmen who have found in the expansion of the British Empire a splendid field for the employment of their energies, and whose names are even better known in Great Britain than in their native land. Mr. Glover is the son of the late Mr. William Glover, a member of the Society of Writers to her Majesty's Signet in Scotland, and was born in Edinburgh in the year 1837. Having received his training in Edinburgh as a civil engineer, he went out, while quite a young man, to Canada, and spent three years in that country on railway work. He was then engaged for similar employment in India, and spent two years in the construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. But he was quick to perceive the opportunity offered in India to men of strong character and of great physical and mental activity to achieve independence in the development of what was practically a new branch of industry in that country, and with the money he had already saved and the experience he had acquired, Mr. Glover commenced business as a public works contractor in 1863. From that time to this his career has been one of ever increasing and uninterrupted success, and it is no exaggeration to give him the title of the Brassey of British India.

The general impression in this country regarding the administration of our Indian Empire is that a handful of English civilians and military officers are the sole agents in directing the moral and material progress of the vast native population. But, without wishing to disparage the work done by the official class, who have maintained peace and order, equal civil rights, security of property, and freedom of opinion throughout the Peninsula, we may point out that India owes the marvellous advance she has made in commercial and industrial prosperity almost entirely to the energy and enterprise of non-official Englishmen. The creation of the tea trade, which has enriched India with a new source of wealth, the establishment of her cotton manufactures, the discovery and development of her mineral resources, the amazing increase of her foreign commerce—all these advantages are due to the English "adventurers" who have brought to the service of the country their capital, their knowledge of business, and their skilled labour.

The Indian railway system, now extending over 16,000 miles, is the proudest triumph of private enterprise. Railways have transformed the face of India, have effected a complete and beneficent revolution in the habits of the people, have put an end to wasting famines, and raised the standard of living to a level of comfort previously unknown, by bringing the most remote agricultural districts within easy reach of the markets in which their produce can be sold at good prices. Railways are in fact, the chief civilising influence of English rule; and the work of building them was left entirely to civil engineers and contractors risking their capital and lives on the chance of success, until all the difficulties connected with the starting of such undertakings in a strange land had been overcome.

Mr. Glover was one of the earliest of these pioneers of a new industry in India, and he has witnessed and taken a most active part in promoting the growth of the Indian railway system from its earliest infancy till now, when 200 millions of English capital are invested in it, and it yields a revenue of about five millions a year. There is hardly a great line in the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, or the North-West which he has not constructed in part. In the beginning of railway enterprise in India, thirty or thirty five years ago, the contractor had nothing ready to his hand. All his materials, and the skilled workmen required were necessarily imported from England. They were conveyed with great effort far up country, through pathless forests, and overunbridged rivers; and malarial disease not only often struck down a majority of the European workmen, but frightened the unskilled native labourers, collected with difficulty to attempt thoroughly unfamiliar duties, into abandoning the works and leaving the contractor to incur all the penalities of failure. Often Mr. Glover was obliged to control a strike single-handed, far from the aid of even a single policeman, and at the risk of his life. It is clear that not only great perseverance and tenacity of purpose, but a remarkable knowledge of, and sympathy with, the native population were needed, in such circumstances, to ensure success. It says much for Mr. Glover's fairness of dealing, as well as for his strength of character, that in the course of his Indian career he trained about half a million of native workmen, having under him at one time as many as 73,200 workpeople, and remained from first to last a popular employer of labour. At the outset all local labour was found utterly unsuited for railway work, and had to be instructed from the very rudiments in each case. The result is that cheap skilled labour is now easily obtainable for present and future undertakings. Mr. Glover can now command native labour of all kinds to an almost unlimited extent, many of his skilled work people having been in his employment for over twenty years. The benefit conferred upon the country by such an organisation of native labour is incalculable, and entitles Mr. Glover to high rank among the Englishmen who have deserved well of the Indian Empire. It seems strange that such a man should have received no recognition of his services from the State, but the official class in India keep a monopoly for themselves of the distinctions and decorations conferred by the Crown, and concede but rarely and grudgingly to any outsider the slightest mark of honour.

The chief characteristics of Mr. Glover's work have always been its thoroughness and the promptitude and punctuality with which he has taken in hand and carried to completion every enterprise committed to his charge. It is a noteworthy fact that all his contracts, with trifling exceptions, have been completed within the specified time. To take an illustration from the earlier period of his life, the way in which he repaired the Mhow-ke-Mulka Viaduct on the Bhore Ghaut of the G. I. P. Railway won for him at once the confidence of the railway company and the Government. Mr. Glover received a telegram from the chief engineer of the G. I. P. Railway at 2-30 a.m. on July 19th, 1867, intimating the fall of this viaduct (with the original construction of which Mr. Glover had nothing to do), and asking him to undertake without loss of time the reopening of communication over the immense ravine, Mr. Glover at once started from his bungalow to accomplish this object, and succeeded in having at the Byculla Station that same morning by 9-30 about 2,000 work people with the necessary staff and overseers, all requisite tools, provisions for the workpeople for about ten days, and huts for their shelter, it being then the rainy season; he left with them by special train at the hour named above for the scene of the accident, and succeeded in about ten days in reopening temporary communication across the ravine. Great hardships were encountered owing to the season, the nature of the work, and the rapidity with which it had to be prosecuted, the result being that Mr. Glover contracted a severe illness through exposure to the heavy rains, which compelled him to leave India for more than a year, during which time he was utterly unfit for work. The new viaduct, begun in 1867, was completed in 1868.

Of late years Mr. Glover's name has been principally associated with the lines of railway, forming in themselves a complete system, which connect the trunk lines, having Bombay as their terminus, with the East Indian and North-Western railway running from Lahore to Calcutta. The Central India lines, as they may be called, open out a wide extent of country ruled almost entirely by independent native princes. The names of the chief towns, Bhopal, Jhansi, and Gwalior are familar to Englishmen from the memorable campaigns of Sir Hugh Rose in 1857-58, but the whole of this part of India has till recently remained a *terra incognita* to ordinary European travellers. Thanks to the proud spirit of Scindia, the chief of the State of Gwalior, who refused to have what he called "a second-class railway" built to connect his capital with Agra, the broad gauge was adopted for this line, and so the area lying between Agra and Cawnpore on the north, and the Nerbudda River on the south, was saved from that disastrous "break of gauge" which through the perversity of certain members of the Government of India, has elsewhere spoilt the uniformity and usefulness of Indian Railways. It was mainly through the evidence given by Mr. Glover before the House of Commons Committee that sanction was given at the end of 1884 to the construction of the lines from Jhansi to Gwalior, Cawnpore and Manickpore. When examined before the Committtee he said :—"I went through the whole of that country last year with the view to tender for the contract. It is a very populous district,very well cultivated with the exception of a few miles; the people are comparatively well off, the country produces very fine crops of wheat and other grain. It is not a difficult country for railway construction. I don't know any part of India that I should expect a railway to pay sooner than there."

Of the railway bridges constructed by Mr. Glover, one of the most important is the Taptee Viaduct, carrying the G. I. P. Railway across the River Taptee, near Bhosawul. This is an iron bridge of thirty-two spans, and is about three-quarters of a mile in length. On the Scindia State Railway, between Agra and Gwalior, there is a large viaduct across the River Chumbul of fourteen spans of 200ft. each, on very high piers, with unusually deep foundations. All the stone for this bridge was carried by rail eleven miles, and the time occupied in building it was about six years. Many thousands of famine-stricken people came to this work to be fed in the year 1876, and were entirely supported by Mr. Glover for a considerable time, an act of charity for which he received the thanks of the popular Political Resident at Dholpore, Colonel Dennehy.

The large bridge across the Nerbudda River, near Itarsi, is about half a mile in length, and consists of fourteen spans of 150ft. each. It took four years in building.

Of other public works constructed by Mr. Glover's none is of greater importance than the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The growth of the city of Bombay during the last thirty years has been equal to that of any city in America; and in handsome public buildings, useful and charitable institutions, and the facilities it affords for commerce, it is second to no seaport in the British Empire. This proud position it owes to the sagacity and foresight of Sir Bartle Frere, a statesman who fell a victim to the cowardice of English political parties, but whose prescience in undertaking Germany's colonial policy and trying to form a South African Confederation reaching to the Zambesi has been vindicated by recent events. In the same way, his plans for making Bombay a great Imperial city and the headquarters of English influence and trade in the East were severely criticised at the time by more narrow-minded men, but his wisdom is now admitted on all hands. It was with the greatest difficulty that, while he was Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere overcame oldfashioned prejudaces, and obtained sanction for the construction of wet docks there; and now everybody wonders the merchants and shippers were able to do so long without them. The work of building the Prince's Dock, so-called because the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone on November 11th, 1875, being the first public ceremony performed by his Royal Highness in India, was completed by Mr. Glover by the end of 1879, some months before contract time, and the dock, with an area of thirty acres, was opened by Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of Bombay, on January 1st, 1880.

Another great work on which Mr. Glover is still engaged is the reservoir to provide a new water supply for Bombay. The masonry of the dam for these water works will be the largest of the kind in existence, being about two miles long, 103ft greatest thickness at the bottom. When finally completed it will be 118ft. high, and will contain over 11,000,000 cubic feet of masonry. This work is expected to be finished by June, 1891, one year before contract time, and over and above these here noted, other works have been carried out by him in Bombay and throughout Western India far too numerous to mention.

Mr. Glover's whole business life has been devoted to Indian works, but when he heard that the British Government had decided to construct a railway from Suakim to Berber, it occurred to him that the Indian labourers whom he had trained and accustomed to railway work might be satisfactorily employed in this enterprise, the climate being similar to their own. He placed his services at the disposal of the Government of India, and on February 13th, 1885, telegraphed from Hoshungabad to the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, in Calcutta, offering to undertaken its construction in the quickest possible way with Indian labour, asking the Government to pay actual cost only, leaving remuneration for his services to be settled by Government after the completion of the work. Unfortunately, the reply received was to the effect that the Home Government had already arranged for its construction.

It is impossible not to feel deep regret that Mr. Glover's public-spirited offer was not ascepted by the British Government. The only stipulation he made was that the Government should secure that safety of the railway staff and workpeople from the attacks of the Arabs; and this might have been fulfilled by the judicious expenditure of a little money in subsidising the natives—say perhaps, one-tenth of the sum squandered in fruitless, and, despite the valour of our officers and soldiers, inglorious military expeditions to the Soudan. Had Mr. Glover been permitted to take the work in hand, he would have carried it through with the materials and the men at his disposal. The Soudan might then have been pacified and restored to trade, and we should not now, five years afterwards, be persisting in the barren and barbarous policy of guarding the Egyptain frontier by shutting the gates of Suakim and leaving the Arabs outside to die of starvation.

Mr. Glover has been as fortunate in his domestic life as in his business engagements. His wife has been his constant companion in all his twenty-five voyages to India and back, which he has made in the prosecution of his various works, and also in his rough and often hazardous life in districts far removed from English stations in India and from all the comforts of civilised existence. In the year 1883 he celebrated with great festivity, at Mount Grange, a very rare, and probably unique, event in the history of any family—his own silver wedding, the marriage of his oldest daughter, and the christening of his youngest child. This triple event excited much interest in Edinburgh society, was noticed in all the newspapers at the time, and brought to Mr. and Mrs. Glover warm congratulations from their hosts of friends, in India.

As a politician, Mr. Glover has always been an ardent Conservative. On March 27th, 1880, the Conservative party of Leith handed him a requisition, signed by upwards of 1,000 of the electors, requesting him to contest the Leith Burghs in the Conservative interest; and Mr. Glover, with the intention of doing so, issued his address to the electors, but immediately afterwards he was informed that he was not eligible as a member of Parliament, as he was at the time carrying on contracts for the Government in India. He was, therefore, compelled to retire, and having since that time been constantly engaged in carrying out contracts, he has been obliged to content himself with assisting to the best of his ability the political party with which he has throughout been associated.

Marriages between lepers are allowed in the island near Maracaibo which serves as the leper colony of Venezuela. State sanction for these marriages was given after much discussion many years ago, in the belief that there could be no offspring from such unions. For a long time this theory remained uncontradicted by experience; but in the last fourteen or fifteen years it appears that there have been two births among the lepers. Neither child has shown any symptom of the dreadful malady of the parents; and recently, according to the United States Consul in Venezuela, one of these children, having lived to the age of fourteen in the leper island, has been allowed to laave and to enter society on the certificate of a competent Board of Inspectors that he is perfectly healthy.

Prince Bismark is enjoying excellent health at Varzin. His stay there was originally fixed for only a few weeks, but he has prolonged it to some months, and his departure for Friedrichsruh will still be delayed. The statement that he will attend the sittings of the Reichstag is for the present untrustworthy. The Prince entertains at dinner every day several gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and the conversation is said to turn more often on farming subjects than on politics. The Prince is working most zealously at his memoirs, with the assistance of Herr Lother Bucher and his private secretary, Dr. Chrysander, but it will take some time to complete them. The Princess is still in delicate health and has to take great care of herself.

An American story-writer, Mary E. Bryan, is said to have been under contract for the last three years to write a novel every three months. She has so far fulfilled her engagement, and has besides found time to give orders concerning the management of a farm owned by her in Georgia.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Two Crimean veterans are about to publish their memoirs,—MacMahon, the hero of the Malakhof, of Magenta—aye, and of Worth, where he did all that skill and courage could do with 35,000 Frenchmen to defend a position assailed at last by more than 110,000 Prussians and Bavarians. Ex-President of the French Republic, General in three great wars, after a long career of military service, his opinions, revelations, and reminiscences must be of the greatest interest to the soldier, the statesman, and the historian. The memoirs of Marshal Canrobert, if less important to the politician, should be of immense value to all who desire to learn from the lips of one of the most prominent of the actors in the struggle before Sebastopol, and in the tremendous days of fighting round Metz—where the old Marshal, at the head of the Imperial Guard, displayed the admirable qualities of which he had long before given proof on the plateau when he dashed to our aid in the ravine of Inkerman—his personal impressions of the events in which he bore so distinguished a part.

Captain Gall, in the second edition of his "Modern Tactics," has something to say on the subject of smokeless powder. Captain Gall holds that the introduction of smokeless powder will not upset the principles of tactics, but owing to the greater rapidity of fire when the vision is not obscured, and the increased certainty of aim arising from its use, and also the difficulty experienced by the enemy in discerning whence the fire proceeds, it must, to a certain extent, change the conditions of warfare. He sums up the advantage of the new explosive as regards artillery and infantry as follows:—"The positions of batteries in action will not be revealed at long distances by clouds of smoke, and guns will be fired more rapidly and aimed more accurately. The objection to placing guns along the exterior line, in the defence of villages, will be partly removed by the absence of smoke to indicate their presence. The defence of woods will likewise be made easier, and the power of small bodies of troops holding forward positions to delay an enemy's advance will be greater, though they may be more exposed to the view of the enemy when withdrawing from them. Attacking infantry will be able to approach unperceived closer to an enemy, and will not suffer so much from artillery fire at long ranges in the absence of smoke to indicate their whereabouts. Defending troops, when firing rapidly at short ranges, will see what is going on in front and will be able to direct their fire upon the enemy's reinforcements when coming up, as the latter will not be hidden behind the smoke of tha firing-line."

The successful trials at Saint Chamond of guns (with recoil) mounted in armoured cupolas, and intended for the forts of the Meuse, have been followed by other trials, equally successful, at the Gruson works at Buckau, near Magdeburg, of guns without recoil (so called) also mounted in cupolas, the principle of which guns is the transmission of the shock by an ingenious arrangement, through the platform, to the base. Something in the nature of a challenge has thus been given to French industry to produce a like arrangement; but the *Memorial de la Loire*, taking up the question, replies that no French officer has yet considered the suppression of the mount, which breaks the shock, an advantage. By that suppression, says our contemporary, difficulties are created, and the ingenious and powerful means which engineers have placed at the disposal of constructors for resistance to the recoil are thrown away without any compensating gain. The mechanism of the turret "without recoil" is more delicate and therefore more liable to damage; it weighs more and costs more, and the fire is not more accurate. Rather, says the *Memorial*, should improvements be made to enable gunners in armoured turrets to hide their embrasures immediately after firing, and we learn further that the Forges de Saint Chamond are labouring in that direction, and will make trial early next year of a *tourelle oscillante a eclipse*, without escensional movement upon its centre of gravity, which is expected to resolve the question of the defence of forts by means of armour-plating. The armament of the ports of the Meause has done much to give vitality to these successive trials, and it appears now that a new fortified point, with armoured cupolas, is comtemplated at Huy, intermediate between Namur and Liege.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* of the various officers spoken of as likely to succeed Major-General Kowles as Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, Colonel W. O. Gatacre, D.S.F., Deputy-Quartermaster-General in India, seems the most likely to be nominated. These appointments of officers of the British service to the disciplinary appointments in India appear to have led to the most beneficial results. All appointments and promotions of officers in the Native Army are made on the recommendation of the Adjutant-General. To Take an officer who has no connection with that Army, but who, at the same time, has had experience in the working of it given by a residence in India and a knowledge of its language would seem most desirable. The improvement that has taken place since the Adjutant Generals of the Presidencies have been officers of the British service has been most marked. This is accounted for by the fact that these selected Adjutants-General have been in touch with the latest changes and improvements in the Home and Continental Army The Quartermaster-Generalships ought invariably to be held by local officers, for it would be most unfair to rob the local service of the highly paid appointments for which its officers are qualified.

It would not be surprising says the same paper to find a further reduction of the Staff by the Government of India. The military authorities have long wished to introduce the chief of the Staff system. To further this, various appointment which will shortly be vacant may not be filled up.

Major Burroughs, South Lancashire Regiment, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bombay Army, will shortly vacate his appointment on the completion of his tour of Staff service. This officer has devoted so much time and attention to this all portant subject of musketry training that his services will doubtless be required in England, as he is a most conscientious and hard-working Staff officer, and has earned a high reputation for himself in India.

The autumn cruise of the Channel Squadron has not been all that could be desired, whether looked upon as an instructional exercise or as a quasi-political pilgrimage. If the notion existed that it would be expedient to show the taxpayers in the Northern ports what capital sea-boats and comfortable ships the much-abused "Admiral" class have turned out, then it is to be feared that those who hugged this idea to their bosms have been disappointed. On the other hand, it is equally certain that the cruise cannot have been of more than the very slightest value for practical trainning purposes. Indeed, the principal drills in the present day—gunnery, mining, running torpedoes, Musketry, and the like—can be much better carried out in harbour; and although the ships must go to sea to practice tactics and turn landsmen into sailors, hurrying down the East Coast at this season of the year does not strike us *Army and Navy Gazette* as at all suitable either in point of time or locality.

In some respects the cruise has been disastrous. Four men have been lost outright. One was drowned at Liverpool from the *Aurora*, one at Kirkwall from the *Speedwell*, and two at Scarborough—one from the *Immortalite* and the other from the *Camperdown*. The last-mentioned was killed in the mishaps which took place when the *Camperdown's* chains parted on Saturday. They were going to ship and steam out, but the cable carried away befor' they were quite ready, with the result that T. Russell, a petty officer, was killed, and eight other persons more or less injured. Lieut. A. G. Moore has sprained hand and arm; Mr. Midshipman J. D. Dick, a contension of the leg, knee, and hand, and a sprained arm; the Boatswain, Mr. S. H. Crouch, had his ribs fractured; and the following men suffered contension—W. Crimble, Sephen Boundy. Henry Gilbert W. Tilley, and J, Hopkins. When the squadron got to sea, they were left behind the Admiral, Flag Captain, Secretary. First Lieutenant, and Staff Commander ofthe *Comper.down*, the Captain of the *Aurora*, *Curlew*, and *Speedwell*, besides some 250 other officers and men, eight anchors with from six to seven lengths of chain on each, and a steamboat apiece. It is well known, of course, that Scarborough is not a harbour in the ordinary sense of the word, which makes it the more astonishing that the squadron should be sent there in the autumn, unles it was done to show the need for a harbour of refuge on the East Coast.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

NOTICES.

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

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May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Phillips & Co., Thomson and Taylor, Fernandes & Co., Wright & Co., Esplanade Pharmacy and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. Macropolo & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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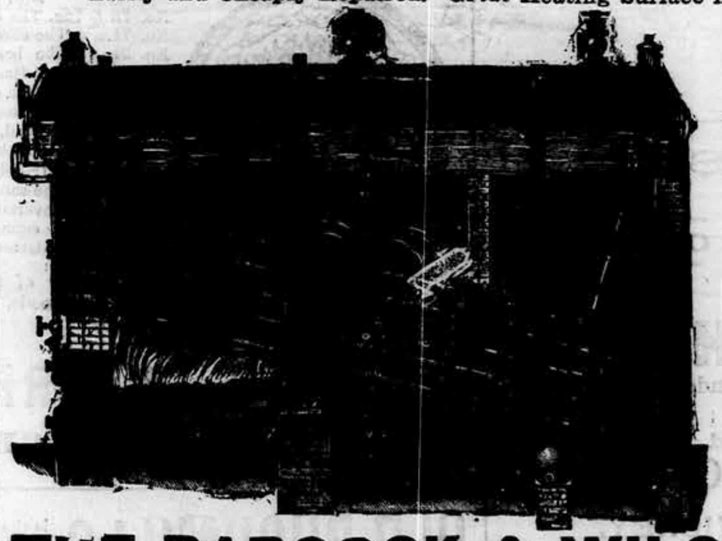

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Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 187

Gentlemen.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the ace and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually han any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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NOTICES.

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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.*»
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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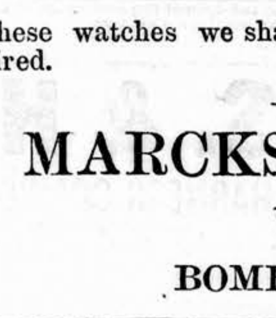
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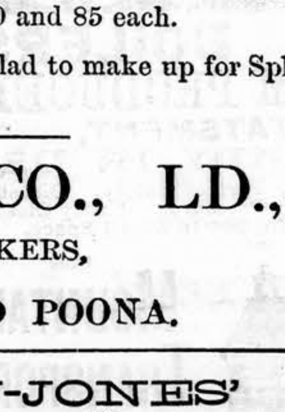
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